



# **SIYANCUMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)**

**DRAFT**

**2015/2016**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AGOA	Africa Growth and Development Act
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program
CIC	Creative Industrial Chamber
CMA	Catchment Management Agency
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Program
CMS	Catchment Management Strategies
CSIR	Council for Scientific Investigation and Research
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DCAS	Provincial Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
DEAT	National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DFEA	Department of Finance and Economic Affairs
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DME	National Department of Mineral and Energy
DoA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
DSD	District Spatial Development Framework
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTPW	Provincial Department of Transport and Public Works
DWAF	National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Extended Public Works Program
EXCO	Executive Committee
FET	Further Education and Training
FET	Further Education and Training
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPR	Gross Domestic Product of the Region

GGP	Gross Geographical Product
GHG	Green House Gases, especially carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), also nitrogen oxide (NO <sub>x</sub> ), ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ), methane, water vapour, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
HDI	Human Development Index
HDSA	Historically Disadvantaged South Africans
HET	Higher Education and Training
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HOD	Head of Department
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
ISPs	Internal Strategic Perspectives
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Program
ITDF	Integrated Tourism Development Framework
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
IZS	Integrated Zoning Scheme
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LED	Local Economic Development
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LSDF	Local Spatial Development Framework
LUPO	Land Use Planning Ordinance
MEDS	Micro-Economic Development Strategy
MFMA	Municipal Financial Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MSP	Municipal Support Program
MTEC	Medium Term Expenditure Committee
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTI	Municipal Training Institute
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAFU	National African Farmers Union
NCPGDS	Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
NCPIC	Northern Cape Provincial Intergovernmental Council
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NHS	National Health System
NIHE	National Institute of Higher Education
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective

PC	Project Consolidate
PCAS	Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDI	Previously Disadvantaged Individual
PERO	Provincial Economic Review & Outlook
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIC	Public Investment Corporation
PIG	Provincial Infrastructure Grant
PIMS	Planning and Implementation Management Support Centre
PIMSS	Planning Implementation Management Support Service
POA	Program of Action
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSDS	Provincial Spatial Development Strategy
RIFSA	Roads Infrastructure Framework for South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Botanical Institute
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDIP	Sustainable Development Implementation Plan
SDP	Spatial Development Plan – must be consistent with SDF but the decision for approval lies with the municipality
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Plan
SKEP	Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Plan
SMEDP	Small Medium Enterprise Development Program
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SoER	State of the Environment Report
SoEs	State Owned Enterprises
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
TISA	Trade and Investment South Africa
TLC	Transitional Local Council
TRANCAA	Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act (94 of 1998)
SM	Siyancuma Municipality
URD	Urban and Rural Development
URP	Urban Renewal programme



URS	Urban Renewal Strategy
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
WMA	Water Management Area
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development – Johannesburg 2002
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

# FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR, MS. L. OLIPHANT

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The community of Siyancuma, it is my pleasure indeed to declare that we are on our pathway to a better future. Of course this pathway has not been all smooth sailing and evidence to this is the type of feedback and input we received during the community consultation sessions. There were and are some critical challenges on our way to where we currently are. But this road had been characterised by challenges, and the courage to move forward to a better future not just for the people of the various localities but for Siyancuma as a whole.

**In this regard, I wish to commend all those conscientious men and women who committed themselves to this very same task we as the council are committed to, which is “a sustainable, economically and socially viable municipality where residents enjoys a high quality of life.” In this regard allow me to quote from Martin Luther King when he stated: “Not all of us can be celebrated, but each one of us can become heroes and heroines by serving freely without expectation.”**

Ladies and gentlemen, our outlook for the Medium Term looks very promising, Schmidtsdrift has been identified as a CRDP node in the province and we are in the process of strengthening our interaction with the mines in the area. We are also in the process of strengthening our capacity to deliver the disaster management function. We believe the aforementioned are a few good factors, pointing us in the right direction.

We have also taken time to reflect on our shortcomings and we wish to state that through a thorough strategic plan, a mitigation strategy has been developed for these shortcomings. We are of the opinion that this IDP and the strategy are best placed to help Siyancuma charter itself out of the past and eventually realise the desired future. We also wish to take this opportunity to declare that we have also assessed thoroughly our relations with our critical stakeholders and interventions are in place to improve what exists already, in an effort to ensure that the relationship takes the work of our municipality to another level. We in the same spirit declare that this is your product, please embrace and lets hold hands in making this a reality,

**Thank you, Dankie, Enkosi, Re a leboga**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Siyancuma Municipality forms part of the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality which is located in the south-eastern part of the Northern Cape Province. The Municipality is made up of three main entities, namely incorporating three urban settlements (Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell) two restitution areas (Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands), rural areas (Plooyburg, Salt Lake, Witput, Belmont, Graspan, Heuningskloof, Volop), commercial farming areas, small farming areas, the Ghaap Mountain and small private game parks.

The Municipality is characterised by incorporating the confluence of South Africa's largest rivers, the Orange and Vaal Rivers, with rich mineral deposits (diamonds, tiger's eye, zink, lead and copper). The municipality has relatively high levels of basic services, partially integrated society, medical facilities in Douglas and Griekwastad, one of the biggest correctional services in the province and is the neighbour to Kimberley, the provincial and legislative capital of the province. It still has major inequalities to overcome and in common with the rest of the country, a skew and sluggish economy to transform and speed up. The themes of this IDP are increasing economic growth, improving community self-reliance, achieving service excellence and sustainability led by strengthened leadership and good governance and a common approach between stakeholders.

Within the municipal boundaries unemployment has increased from 2001 to 2007, 62% of the residents are still unemployed or not economically active. The detailed document outlines a complete overview of the Siyancuma Local Municipality. Its chapters present every aspect as stipulated according to the IDP guide pack. It will inform, guide and assess social, economic, institutional, financial, technical and environmental issues associated with services provision by the municipality.

## Purpose of the IDP

The IDP has to ensure that departments within National and Provincial Governments, as well as Municipalities, function in concert in the execution of their tasks and delivery of services to communities. The IDP therefore exists to assist the Municipality to fulfil its developmental responsibilities, as it is the aim of every Municipality to improve the quality of life of its citizens. Through the IDP the Municipality can easily identify the problems, issues and needs affecting its municipal area, so as to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects towards addressing the public's expectations and problems. The IDP also provides specific benefits for all the stakeholders that are involved in the process.

## 2015/16 IDP REVIEW

This executive summary for Siyancuma Local Municipality 2015/16 financial year summarizes the comprehensive IDP review document that consists of seven (7) different but interrelated.

**The chapters are as follows:**

- ☐ Chapter 1: The Background
- ☐ Chapter 2: Situation Analysis
- ☐ Chapter 3: Priorities, Vision and Mission
- ☐ Chapter 4: Institutional Framework
- ☐ Chapter 5: Projects
- ☐ Chapter 6: Alignment and Integration
- ☐ Chapter 7: Closure

It is clear that the main thrust of the IDP is, amongst others, to improve governance and accountability within the public sector, improve planning processes by involving communities in the formulation of projects and ensuring that relevant legislation is implemented with a view to improving the living conditions of communities.

# **1.CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND**

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## **1.1. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

### **1.1.1.Introduction**

The introduction of democratic rule in 1994 has challenged the local government in South Africa to provide services to the majority of the black population, denied access to social and economic amenities in the past. The national constitution has given rise to a myriad of legislation that is intended to redress the socio-economic disparities created by the apartheid system of government.

With the acceptance of Developmental Local Government in the White Paper on Local Government (1998), Integrated Development Planning was institutionalised through the Municipal Systems Act (2000) as the planning tool to be used by municipalities in furthering their responsibility of service delivery to communities. There are several sector plans that constitute the Integrated Development Plan, a programme which can easily be termed “a business plan of local municipalities”. The main aim of these sector plans is to ensure that delivery and management is undertaken in an orderly and coherent fashion. These include an infrastructure plan; a transport plan; a spatial development framework, to mention just a few.

### **1.1.2. Purpose of the IDP's**

The IDPs have to ensure that departments within national and provincial governments, as well as municipalities, function in concert in the execution of their tasks and delivery of services to communities. The IDPs therefore exist to assist the municipalities to fulfil their developmental responsibilities, as it is the aim of every municipality to improve the quality of life of its citizens. Through the IDPs the municipalities can easily identify the problems, issues and needs affecting its municipal areas, so as to develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects towards addressing the public's expectations and problems. The IDP also provides specific benefits for all the stakeholders that are involved in the process.

### **1.1.3. The Legal Requirement for IDPs**

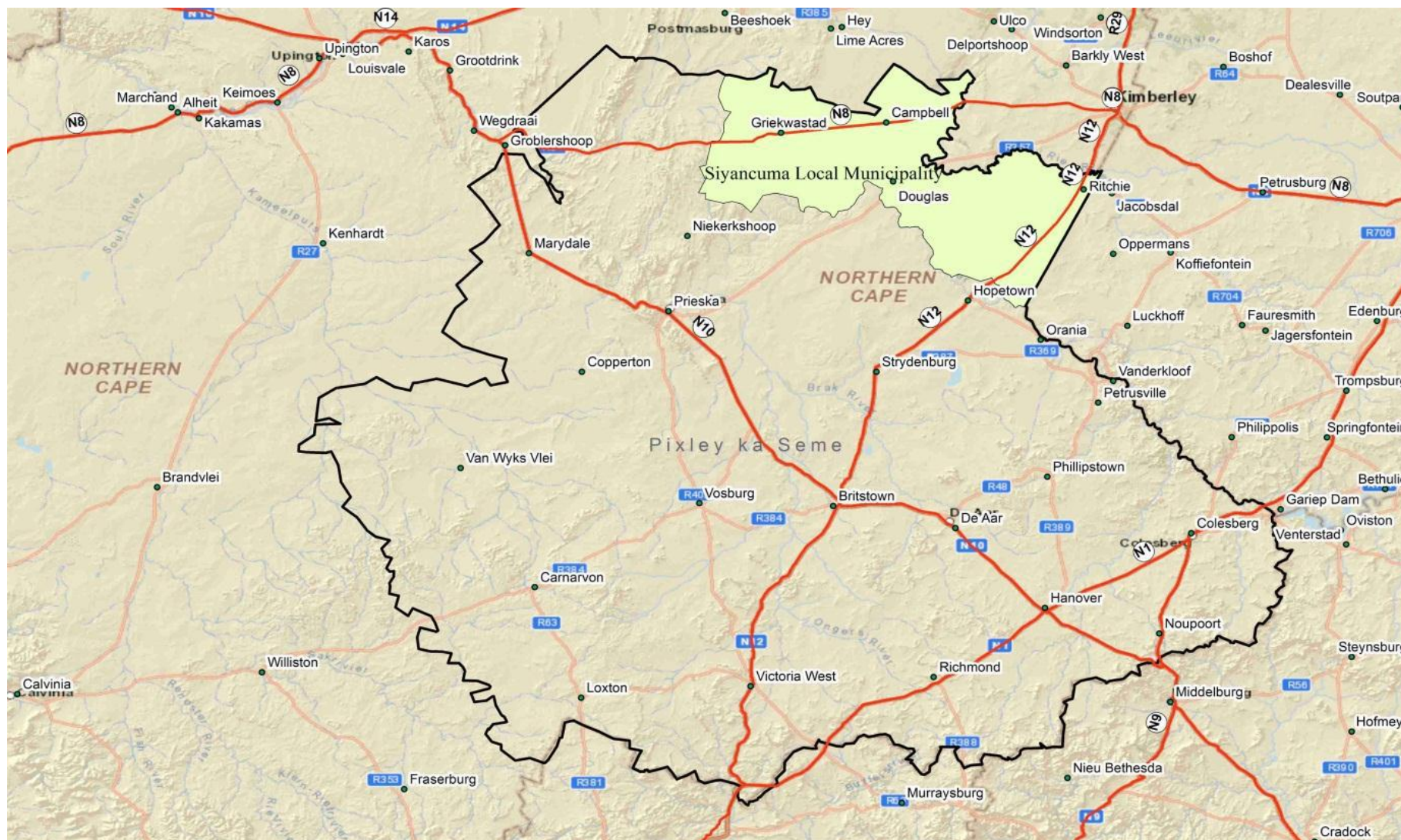
The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) has given municipalities a number of developmental responsibilities. The Municipal Systems Act (Act no 32 of 2000) requires all municipalities to compile Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) that will guide all their planning, budgeting and management decisions. Apart from the legislative requirements to compile IDPs, municipalities are also expected to compile sector plans, which should form part of the IDPs. In addition to sector plans, municipalities are also required to

incorporate the following aspects into their planning frameworks:

- ✓ Housing strategies and targets (Housing Sector Plans).
- ✓ Integrated Energy Plans.
- ✓ Integrated infrastructure planning and compliance with guiding principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
- ✓ Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).

All these legislative requirements are aimed at ensuring that clear and workable plans, reinforcing each other, are in place. The sole purpose is to achieve meaningful development and improvement of the living conditions of citizens.

**Map 1: Locality Map of Siyancuma Local Municipality**



## **1.2.THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

### **1.2.1.Introduction**

Integrated development planning is a result of a world-wide change in the 1980s to concepts such as Urban Management and District Development Planning. This concept of development gained popularity as it became clear that national states were not achieving meaningful developmental results, despite the fact that funds were being spent on projects on a yearly basis.

This was due to the fact that there were no concrete strategies in place which could be used to formulate and quantify projects; identify sources of funding for projects; put in place monitoring programmes on projects; unlock blockages on projects; ensure that projects are completed on time; ensure that projects attain the intended objectives, as well as providing ambiguous account of activities in projects. Development efforts were not coherent and, as a result, meagre resources were being wasted, and so National States and developing countries in particular, were becoming poorer despite huge expenditure on projects.

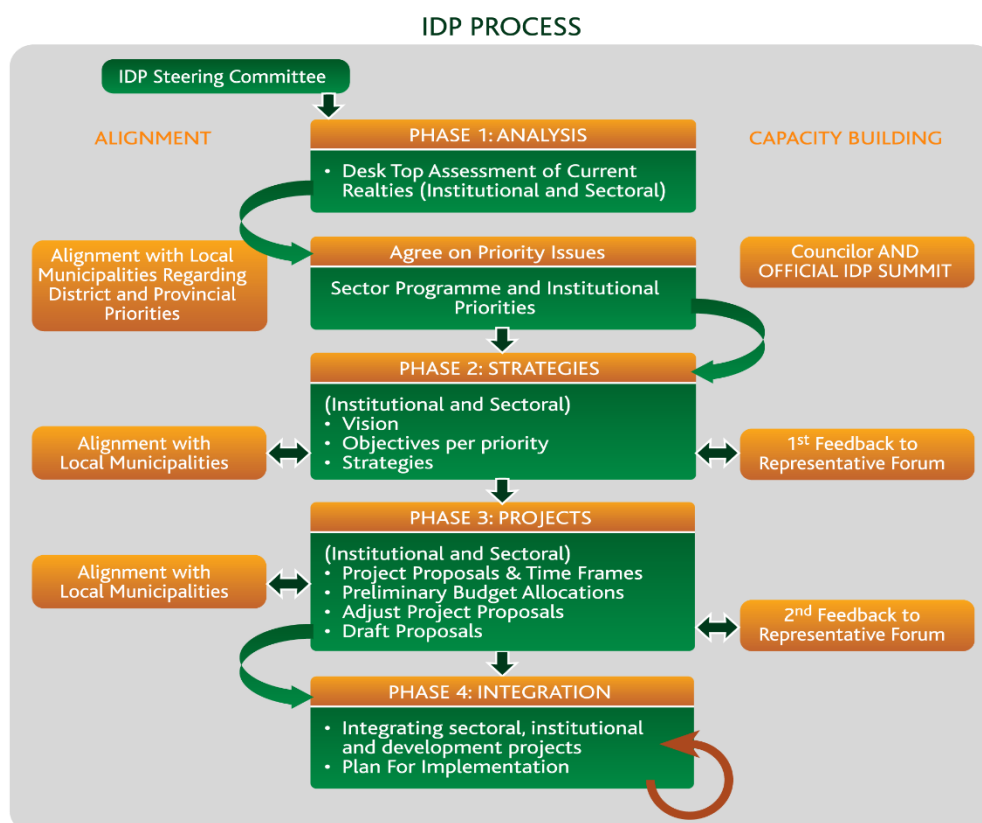
Integrated Development Planning is directly linked to the concepts of strategic and action planning, which are essentially a reaction to master planning and spatial planning which could not trigger the desired development within the national states.

### **1.2.2.Overview of the IDP Process: The Strategic Nature**

The IDP process is a strategic planning process. Strategic planning itself is not unfamiliar or totally new. Large institutions in the corporate environment, as well as government institutions, often make use of it. It provides those institutions with the opportunity to plan ahead within the framework of available resources. Municipalities need to go through a similar process to ensure continued provision of necessary services to their communities; deal with poverty, and enhance investment into these areas. At municipal level this process is known as Integrated Development Planning. In South Africa, this has to be done in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000. The diagram below provides us with an overview of the process.



**Figure 1: A diagrammatic presentation of the IDP process**



### 1.2.3. Methodology

Policies adopted by the National Government, stipulate that the IDP process consists of 5 phases. Each phase can be broken down into the various steps shown below. The different steps or events that need to be followed in the IDP process are shown below:

#### Phase 1: Analysis

Session one of the Steering Committee will entail a desk top assessment of the area's *Current Realities* (institutional and sectoral realities) including a detail study and research. Problems and issues identified during the assessment of the current realities will be weighed according to their urgency and importance. Consequently, the *Priority Issues* also focusing on various sector and institutional programmes will be analysed and agreed upon.

#### Phase 2: Strategies

Session two of the Steering Committee will entail the formulation of a *Vision* and mission statement indicating the ideal situation the Siyancuma Municipality would like to achieve over the long term. Following the vision statement, *Development Objectives* will be formulated for each priority issue. The development objectives will indicate what the Municipality would like to achieve in the medium term to address the priority issues and to contribute to the realisation of the vision.

During session three, *Development Strategies* will be identified for each development objective. The strategies will provide the answers on how the Municipality will reach each of these objectives. Should it be necessary, the development priorities will also be revised during the session. Subsequent to the third session of the Steering Committee, general support will be obtained and consensus regarding the priority issues, vision, development objectives and strategies reached via the first feedback session to the IDP Representative Forum.

### **Phase 3: Projects**

Session four of the Steering Committee will include the identification of projects. The projects will have a direct link to the priority issues, objectives and strategies identified in the previous sessions. At the same time preliminary budget allocations per project will be done to ensure a transparent and rational distribution of available resources between priority projects and the routine expenditure of the Council.

Session five of the Steering Committee will include the screening, adjusting and agreeing on projects after which the draft project proposals will be finalised. Subsequent to the fourth session of the Steering Committee, general support will again be obtained and consensus regarding the draft project proposals reached via the second feedback session to the IDP Representative Forum.

### **Phase 4: Integration**

Following the adoption of the draft project proposals, the individual project proposals will be harmonised and integrated in terms of contents, location and timing in order to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes and plans as required during the sixth and final session of the IDP Steering Committee. Since institutional and sectoral issues will be addressed throughout the process, the documented programmes and plans will only be finalised and adopted during this session.

### **Phase 5: IDP Summit & Approval**

To give notice of the Draft adopted IDP, an advertisement will be published to provide opportunity for comment by the broad public. The Draft IDP will also be circulated to the Governmental Organisations and service providers for comment. An IDP summit will be held that will ensure inter-Municipal co-ordination of the relevant IDP's. Once all comments received have been evaluated and amendments made accordingly, the Final IDP will be adopted by the Council. The approved IDP will then be submitted to the MEC for Local Government and Housing together with the approved Process Plan for monitoring purposes. A Summary document will be prepared.

### **Conflict Resolution**

If an agreement cannot be reached within the IDP Steering Committee regarding certain planning issues, conflict will have to be resolved by means of a decision within the formal Council. The Council decision regarding the outcome will be conveyed to the Steering Committee for implementation.

In severe conflict situations, irrespective of the structure (Council, Steering Committee or Representative Forum) special mediation measures will have to be implemented, utilising an external person or body as a mediator. The proper legitimisation of the public participation process by professional facilitators, as explained in the above Public Participation Plan, is envisaged to reduce conflict.

### **Monitoring**

The Provincial Government (Spatial Planning Directorate) will monitor compliance with the Process Plan.

## **1.2.4 The Process: Public Participation**

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act stipulates that all municipalities must develop a culture of participatory governance. This implies that municipalities need to ensure that all their residents are at all times well informed about the affairs of the municipality. Opportunities should therefore be created for the general public to take part in the decision making of the council. Since the IDP is the strategic plan of a municipality, indicating the distribution of limited resources, it makes sense to plan with residents in order to ensure that their needs are addressed with a sole purpose of improving their living conditions. Mechanisms must therefore be created to allow residents within a municipality to participate in the planning process of development projects.

During the revision of the Draft IDP, public participation meetings did not take place due to unforeseen circumstances. In order to comply with the provisions of chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, this process will unfold during the finalisation of the IDP. The dates of the public engagement, Steering Committee and Representative Forum meetings are proposed below:

**Table 1: Proposed Meetings**

<b>Towns</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Type of Meeting</b>
Douglas	-	09 April 2015	09H00	Steering Committee
Douglas	-	09 April 2015	11H00	Rep Forum
Griekwastad (Matlhomola)	06	13 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Griekwastad (Rainbow valley)	01	14 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Campbell	06	15 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Schimidsdrift	02	16 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Bongani	03	20 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Breipal	04	21 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Breipal	05	22 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation
Douglas	-	23 April 2015	16H00	Community Consultation

### 1.3 CONCLUSION

It becomes clear from the above that the main thrust of the IDP is, amongst others, to improve governance and accountability within the public sector, improve planning processes by involving communities in the formulation of projects and ensuring that relevant legislation is implemented with a view to improving the living conditions of communities.

## 2.CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

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### 2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF SIYANCUMA MUNICIPALITY

#### 2.1.1 Demographic Overview

Siyancuma Municipality is a municipality in the Northern Cape Province incorporating three urban settlements (Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell) two restitution areas (Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands), rural areas (Plooysburg, Salt Lake, Witput, Belmont, Graspan, Heuningskloof, Volop), commercial farming areas, small farming areas, the Ghaap Mountain and small private game parks.

The Municipality is characterised by incorporating the confluence of South Africa's largest rivers, the Orange and Vaal Rivers, with rich mineral deposits (diamonds, tiger's eye, zinc, lead and copper). The municipality has relatively high levels of basic services, partially integrated society, medical facilities in Douglas and Griekwastad, one of the biggest prisons in the province and is the neighbour to Kimberley, the provincial and legal capital of the province. It still has major inequalities to overcome and in common with the rest of the country, a skew and sluggish economy to transform and speed up.

The themes of this IDP are increasing economic growth, improving community self-reliance, achieving service excellence and sustainability led by strengthened leadership and good governance and a common approach between stakeholders. The Northern Cape is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, Namibia on the northwest and Botswana on the north, the Western Cape on the southwest and the Free State on the east. The demarcation process of 2000 resulted in five district municipalities (Frances Baard, Pixley Ka Seme, Namaqua, Siyanda and John Taolo Gaetsewe), twenty-six Category B municipalities and five district management areas.

The Northern Cape is geographically the largest province in South Africa having a land mass increased from 361,830 km<sup>2</sup> to 373,239 km<sup>2</sup> with the introduction of the new provincial boundaries and covers approximately one third of the country's surface area. The population for Siyancuma Local Municipality is 37 076 (StatsSA 2011). The population has decreased by -0.58% (StatsSA 2011) amongst the five districts in the Northern Cape, Frances Baard has the largest population of 382,086. The other districts and their respective populations are Siyanda (236 783), Pixley Ka Seme (186 351), Kgalagadi (224 799) and Namaqua (115 842). The Siyancuma Municipality consists of three urban settlements, namely Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell, two restitution settlements namely Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands and vast rural areas with family clusters in Salt Lake, Plooysburg, Witput, Belmont, etc. The spatial frameworks of all areas were shaped by their very different histories and this framework will continue to impact on the economic and social lives of the residents for a long time to come. The maps which will

follow show the location of Siyancuma in the Northern Cape, and the relative positions of the main towns.

### **Douglas**

This town is situated 100km west of Kimberley on the R375 road that connects Prieska (Siyathemba Municipality) and Kimberley. It has three main residential areas and they are Bongani, Breipaal and the Douglas CBD. The town is also known because of the confluence of the Vaal and Orange rivers. It has summer rainfalls with an annual rainfall average of 315mm per annum. The area's temperatures vary between 1, 7 degrees Celsius in winter and 34,8 degrees in summer. Douglas is the economic hub of the municipality. It is divided along racial lines by industrial areas and the Vaal River.

Since 1996 the local municipality has spent most of its budget to provide basic infrastructure in the poor areas to catch up with service backlogs, with excellent and visible results. However the influx of unskilled people from farms has and is still continuing. The agriculture sector, community, social and personal service sector is the strongest economic sector and biggest job provider in this town. Key service sector employers include agricultural entities, provincial and local government, education and health facilities, the local prison, services to the agricultural sector and financial services.

The town began as a Mission Station in 1848 on the farm Backhouse, by the Reverend Isaac Hughes. In 1867, a group of Europeans from Griekwastad signed an agreement giving them the right to establish a town. The town was named after General Sir Percy Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of the Cape Colony. The town is near the confluence of the Orange River and its main tributary, the Vaal River and surrounded by a wealth of agricultural and stock farming ventures.

Douglas is identified as the Urban Centre within Siyancuma municipal area and should be further developed as an agriculture centre. The town is located in the centre of the Municipal area, close to the confluence of the Orange and Vaal Rivers. Residential areas include Bongani, Breipaal and Douglas CBD. Recreational facilities include a golf club, holiday resort, Private Holiday resort and several other sport facilities. Community services include 2 community hall, a hospital, 2 clinics, 8 primary schools, 1 intermediate school and 3 high schools. Government is also well represented with a post office, police station, prison, magistrate's court, home affairs offices, agriculture field office as well as population development service offices. The commercial sector is well represented with 3 banks and businesses like GWK and Sidi Parani. Accommodation is available in a hotel and several guest houses.

### **Griekwastad**

Griekwastad is situated 150km west of Kimberley on the main route between Kimberley and Upington. It is also ideally situated on the route to Witsand and the Siyanda District, thus making it ideal for the development of the town into a tourist stopover in future. There are four main residential areas in the town and they are Matlhomola, Rainbow Valley, Charlesbeespark and Griekwastad CBD.

Griekwastad is the most racially integrated town in the municipality with very low economic activity.

As in the case of Douglas, the local municipality, since 1996, spent most of its budget to provide basic infrastructure in the poor areas to catch up with service backlogs, with excellent and visible results. However the influx of unskilled people from farms has, and is still continuing. The agriculture sector, community, social and personal service sector is the strongest economic sector and biggest job provider in this town. Key service sector employers include agricultural entities, provincial and local government, education and health facilities, services to the agricultural sector.

In 1803, the London Missionary Society extended its mission north of the Orange River and the place called Klaarwater became Griekwastad. The town had to accommodate a mixed community consisting of members of a Chaguriqua tribe and a mixed group from Piketberg, and local tribes like the Koranna and Tswana. The two leaders were Adam Kok II and Andries Waterboer. In 1813 they became known as Griqua at the instigation of Rev. John Campbell.

Because of disputes between the two leaders, the Kok faction left Griquatown for Philippolis and Kokstad. When diamonds were discovered the Griqua were one of the parties claiming that the Diamond Fields lay within their territory. The area was awarded to Waterboer by the Keate arbitration who immediately sought Crown protection. This led to the establishment of the colony of Griqualand West, which was later annexed to the Cape Colony. The first council chamber of the Griqua, and the execution tree where Waterboer hanged criminals, can be visited in Water Street. Griquatown is known for its semiprecious stones, tiger's eye and jasper and is also a centre for stockbreeding.

Griekwastad is located in the northern corner of Siyancuma Municipality and on the main route between Kimberley and Upington. The town is classified as a Rural Service Centre and serves the surrounding rural area. Residential areas of Griekwastad include Matlhomola, Rainbow Valley, vaalblock, Griekwastad CBD and newly established area residential area between Mathlomola and vaal block and Griekwastad CBD. The town is a popular as a tourist stopover, and the most racially integrated town within the municipality.

Griekwastad is lacking recreational facilities and community services in the town include 2 libraries, a day hospital, 1 primary school, 1 intermediate school and 1 high school. Government is presented by a post office, police station, magistrate court and social development office. The commercial sector is represented by guest houses, restaurant and shops

### **Campbell**

Campbell is situated 104km west of Kimberley between Kimberley and Griekwastad on the route to Upington. The surface area is about 900ha and the majority of the people in the area are the Griekwas. As in the case of Douglas and Griekwastad, the local municipality, since 1996, spent most of its budget to provide basic infrastructure in the poor areas to catch up with service backlogs.

The agricultural sector, community, social and personal service sector are the strongest economic sector and biggest job provider in this town. Key service sector employers include agricultural entities, provincial and local government, education facilities. Douglas which is 30 km from Campbell, is the business centre for the people of Campbell. Children attend secondary school in Douglas. People have to travel to Douglas for doctors and other personal services at great costs.

According to a study done (Socio-economic profile) by the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, Campbell is the poorest community in the Municipality and one of the poorest in the country. Campbell has a strong rural character and is mainly a dormitory town for workers in Douglas and elsewhere. Campbell (a village, on the edge of the Ghaap Plateau), was one of the earliest centres of Christianity north of the Orange River. Original names were Grootfontein or Knoffelvallei, but the town was renamed to honour the Reverend John Campbell, a traveller and missionary who visited the Cape stations of the London Missionary Society in 1813. The town is known for its spectacular dolomite rock formations, many springs and Karee and Wild Olive trees. Campbell has been home to San, Koranna and, later Griqua settlers drawn by the springs.

**Table 2: Settlement Classification**

Settlement	Population	Housing backlog	Municipal Classification	Economic Base	Potential and Need	Investment type
DOUGLAS	Large	2550	Urban centre	Agriculture	High development & high need	Infrastructure & Social
GRIEKWASTAD	Medium	513	Rural Service Centre	Service Centre	Transition	Infrastructure & Social
CAMPBELL	Low	190	Rural Service Centre	Mining	High development & high need	Social

Source: PKS SDF 2014

## 2.1.2 Local Municipality Land Coverage

**Table 3: Local Municipal Areas**

MUNICIPALITY	KM <sup>2</sup>	% OF DM	% OF NORTHERN CAPE	PERSONS/ KM <sup>2</sup>	HOUSEHOLDS / KM <sup>2</sup>
Pixley Ka Seme	103 410	28%	28%	1.8	3.7
Siyancuma	16.753	16.2	3%	2.2	3.8

StatsSA Census 2011



The table above shows the land cover of Siyancuma Municipality and in relation to the District Municipality. Siyancuma Local Municipality covers (16.2%) of the land within the District (28%) and of the Northern Cape (3%)

### 2.1.3 Population by Group

**Table 4: Population by Group**

Ward	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Ward 1	948	4373	41	466	134	5962
Ward 2	2697	1663	21	400	32	4813
Ward 3	4768	2182	18	3	28	6999
Ward 4	1330	6602	108	35	98	8173
Ward 5	487	3358	26	794	85	4750
Ward 6	1991	3123	36	1079	150	6379
Siyancuma	12221	21301	250	2777	528	37076

**StatsSA Census 2011**

Table above represents population by group in Siyancuma Local Municipality. Ward 4 has the most residents whilst ward 5 has the least. Furthermore the table shows that the dominant race is coloured (21 301) followed by black Africans (12 221).

#### **Smaller Settlements on Privately-owned Land (Rural Villages)**

The smaller settlements in the municipal area are: Plooysburg, Belmont, Witput, Volop and Salt Lake. The total population in these towns is estimated to be below 1,000 people. The settlements have poor linkages with the rest of the towns in the municipal area and the province. Plooysburg is situated on a private land which belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church. Water services in Plooysburg have been and are still administered and provided by the church council.

Witput, Belmont and Graspan are small railway towns where most of the land and water services infrastructure are owned by Spoornet, the rail parastatal. Spoornet stopped the provision of water services since alienation of the smaller railway stations some years ago. The remaining households in Belmont, Witput, Graspan and a portion in Salt Lake presently depend on private landowners in the area to obtain water supplies.

The municipality, however as the water services authority (WSA) engaged on this matter and started negotiations with Transnet Housing on the transfer of ownership of houses and infrastructure. Although these negotiations are still ongoing the municipality is proving basic service like water service to the area.

Salt Lake is a privately owned farm with a salt manufacturing plant. The community resides on two farms, Saratoga and Sunnydale. Both owners of the

farms presently provide water services and housing to residents that have been living in the area for years.

Proposals were also made and negotiations started on the transfer of ownership of the houses to residents. The matter is currently taken up with the provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (CoGHSTA).

### **Farm Settlements (Other Privately-Held Farmland)**

Farm settlements are comprised of very small settlements scattered over the Hay and Herbert Magisterial districts and Vaal River areas. Households are made up of mostly farmers, farm workers and their families. Landowners are providing water services to the households. It is also believed that some farm worker families get water from the river. Table below gives a rough indication of the land uses in the municipal area.

**Table 5: Distribution of Land Use in Siyancuma Municipality**

Description	Percentage
Towns and Settlements	Less than 5%
Farm and Agricultural land	Plus 90%
Other (mining, resorts etc.)	Less than 5%

**StatsSA Census 2011**

### **Restitution Settlements (Rural Villages)**

There are two restitution settlements in Siyancuma, namely, Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands. The title deeds for both Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands were recently handed over to the community by the Department of Land Affairs. Households in Schmidtsdrift occupy formalised sites in the area. The Municipality presently provides water services to more than 800 households in Schmidtsdrift.

The process of town establishment is finalized and was driven and funded by the Department of Land Affairs through the Land Claims Commission. The community participated successfully through workshops and influenced the whole process positively to their satisfaction.

The Bucklands restitution consists of 21 farms of which 9 belonged to the state have been finalised the process to the claimants are still ongoing. The majority of the claimants relocated themselves on an informal area on part of the land. Water services are currently provided partly by the municipality and landowners. However there are no basic sanitation services in the area.

The claimants through their communal property association (CPA) excluded the municipality from development and planning in this restitution and very little progress, if any, has been made. The Land Claims Commission (LCC) applied for administration of the restitution since claimants could not agree on a plan of action and developed different factions.

### 2.1.4 Clusters

The Siyancuma Municipality has been grouped into 5 clusters for the purpose of development. These are shown in table below.

**Table 6: Development Clusters and their Characteristics**

Cluster	No of wards	Wards covered	Area	Settlement type
<b>A</b>	3	3,4,5	Breipaal, Bongani Douglas CBD, Erwe, Bucklands	High density High Density Low density
<b>B</b>	2	1,6	Griekwastad CBD Matlhomola, Rainbow Valley, Vaal Block	High density High density High density
<b>C</b>	2	2,6	Schmidtsdrift, Campbell	Medium Density Medium density
<b>D</b>	1	2	Salt Lake, Witput, Belmont, Graspan, heuningneskloof, plooyburg, Olierivir, vaalas, Rietrivier, Research Station	Rural Rural Rural Rural
<b>E</b>	4	1,3,4,5	Farms	Low density

**StatsSA Census 2011**

### 2.1.5 The Siyancuma Population

Municipality	2001	2011
Siyancuma Municipality	39275	37076

**StatsSA Census 2011**

The population of Siyancuma Municipality decreased from (39275) in 2001 to (37 076) in 2011. Below are some key information relating to the population within the municipal areas.

**Table 7: Population and Age Structure per town**

Age	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward6	Siyancuma
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
0 - 4	655	591	823	999	443	645	4156
5-9	586	518	724	949	467	632	3877
10-14	637	473	678	940	491	550	3770
15 - 19	581	369	723	834	448	588	3543
20 - 24	448	388	632	677	354	543	3041
25 - 29	486	382	682	663	365	566	3144
30 - 34	369	343	485	531	297	524	2549
35 - 39	352	311	435	511	339	429	2377
40 - 44	383	277	426	478	308	372	2244
45 - 49	318	270	363	432	263	364	2010
50 - 54	293	229	290	319	210	319	1661
55 - 59	239	195	244	275	230	261	1444
60 - 64	170	147	177	195	175	181	1045
65 - 69	143	118	108	148	142	138	797
70 - 74	92	75	85	109	91	96	548
75 - 79	82	55	71	65	57	77	406
80 - 84	68	35	23	23	32	57	238
85 +	58	38	27	25	38	39	225

**StatsSA Census 2011**

## 2.1.6 Gender

The percentage of males in relation to females in the municipal area stayed more or less the same with 100.2% males to females in 2001 and 100.4% in 2011

**Table 8: Gender per town**

Wards	Male	Female	Total
Ward 1	3030	2932	5962
Ward 2	2457	2356	4813
Ward 3	3445	3554	6999
Ward 4	3998	4175	8173
Ward 5	2319	2431	4750
Ward 6	3322	3057	6379
Siyancuma	18570	18505	37076

**StatsSA Census 2011**

From the table above, it is very clear that Siyancuma Local Municipality has more males than females, but the margin is very small.

## 2.1.7 Major components of population change

The preparation of population estimates is a comprehensive demographic enterprise involving the consideration of the three major components of population change, being: - fertility, mortality and migration. A number of demographic components can, and have proved to influence the size and structure of a region's population. The following are the most important:

- Natural increase (or decrease): The surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths in a population in a given time period.
- Fertility refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population. It differs from fecundity, the physiological capability of couples to reproduce. Fertility, the number of live births occurring in a population, is affected by fecundity and also by the age at marriage, or cohabitation; the availability and use of contraception; economic development; the status of women, and the age-sex structure.
- Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. While death is inevitable, the probability of dying is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, race, occupation, and social class, and the incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care.
- Migration is the movement of population, - the movement of a people across a specified boundary, for the purpose of establishing a new residence. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is a component of population change. The terms immigration and emigration are used to refer to moves between countries (international migration). The parallel terms in-migration and out-migration are used for internal movement between different areas within a country (internal migration).

## 2.1.8 Population Density

Census 2011 classifies settlements according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural, degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdiction (in the case of rural). The four broad settlement types found in South Africa are:

- ☐ Formal urban areas;
- ☐ Informal urban areas;
- ☐ Commercial farms;
- ☐ Tribal areas and rural informal settlements.

Population density is a key factor in determining the provision of infrastructure and services.

**Table 9: Population Density of Siyancuma**

Type of Dwelling	Schmidtsdrift	Campbell	Griekwastad	Douglas	Riet River	Belmont
Formal residential	387	546	1374	3921	-	6
Informal residential	-	-	123	564	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>4488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>

**StatsSA Census 2011**

## 2.1.9 Population and Households

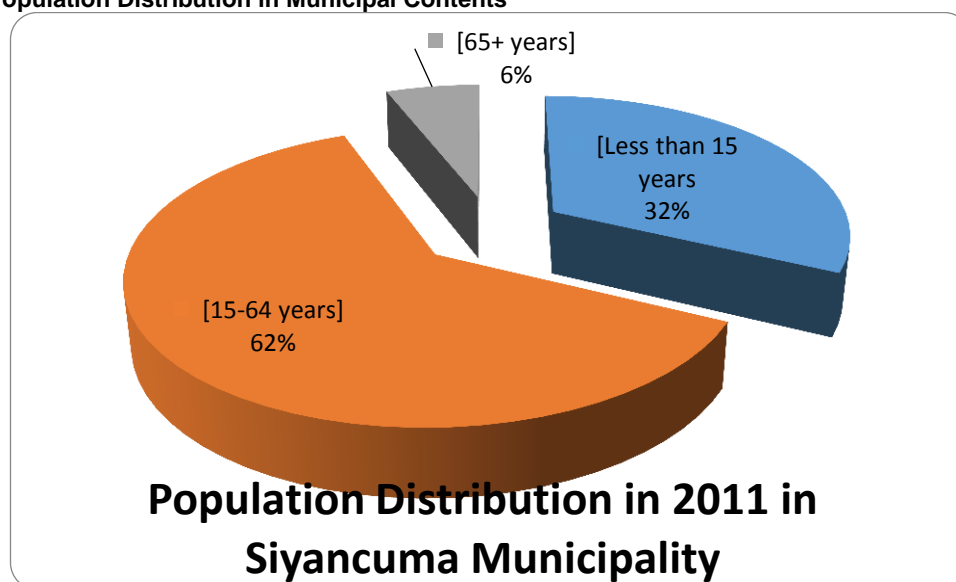
**Table 10: Population and households**

Type of Dwelling	Campbell	Griekwastad	Douglas
Population	2181	6420	20085
Households	546	1497	4485
<b>Total</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>7917</b>	<b>24570</b>

**StatsSA Census 2011**

## 2.1.9 Population Distribution in Municipal Contents

**Figure 2: Population Distribution in Municipal Contents**



**StatsSA Census 2011**

The population of Siyancuma Municipality is dominated by people aged 15>64 by 62%, people less than 15 years by 32% and 65+ people by 6%. The major contribution of the decline or decrease on the population is mortality rate. The death rate has increased more because of HIV AIDS, TB and other diseases.

## 2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

### 2.2.1 Employment Status

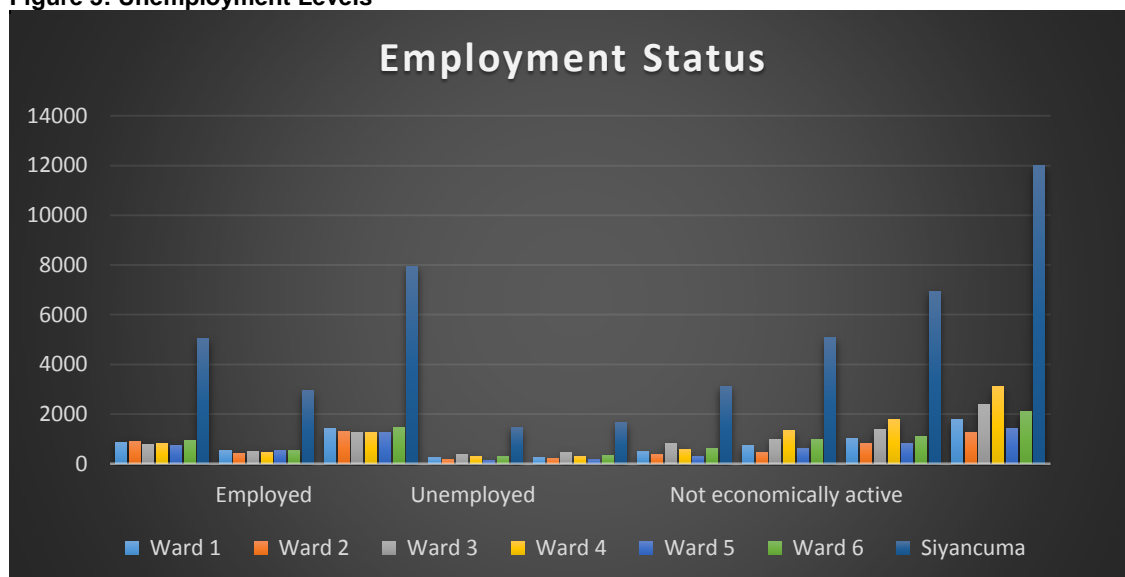
Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of the labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, disabled, those not wishing to work, etc.

**Table 11: Unemployment Rate**

Ward	Employed			Unemployed			Not economically active			Unemployment rate
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
Ward 1	866	536	1401	239	241	480	725	1033	1758	25.5
Ward 2	893	397	1290	155	201	356	446	819	1265	21.6
Ward 3	777	495	1272	387	430	817	987	1383	2370	39.1
Ward 4	799	462	1261	270	298	568	1324	1762	3086	31.1
Ward 5	750	519	1269	132	153	285	609	826	1435	18.3
Ward 6	933	520	1453	283	328	611	972	1110	2082	29.6
Siyancuma	5018	2928	7946	1467	1652	3118	5063	6932	11995	28.2

**StatsSA Census 2011**

**Figure 3: Unemployment Levels**



**StatsSA Census 2011**

The official unemployment rate has increased from 25.3% in 2001 to 28% in 2011. The unemployment rate is the highest in ward 3 and the lowest in ward 5.

## 2.2.2 Level of Education

The table below presents the level of education of Siyancuma Municipality's labour force; the level of primary schooling is overall higher, Secondary education completed is overall lower than both the province and national level of education. The tertiary levels of education are the lowest, with 3% in the rural areas the highest for the municipality.

The table below illustrates the level of education within the Siyancuma Municipality:

**Table 12: Education level**

Ward	No Schooling	Some Schooling	Completed Primary	Some Secondary	Grade 12	Higher
Ward 1	717	1670	408	1411	539	205
Ward 2	691	1633	335	1059	339	160
Ward 3	768	2202	502	1918	689	94
Ward 4	918	2702	635	2093	753	68
Ward 5	385	1353	259	1148	826	333
Ward 6	571	1810	387	1630	720	293
<b>Siyancuma</b>	<b>4050</b>	<b>11370</b>	<b>2527</b>	<b>9259</b>	<b>3867</b>	<b>1153</b>

### **StatsSA Census 2011**

The levels of primary education of pupils in grades 0-7 and 8-12 are dominant in all towns. The levels of tertiary education are the lowest and the major contributing factor is poverty and lack of tertiary institutions within the Municipality.

## **2.2.3 Individual Income**

Individual income is a parameter which is, amongst others, also indicative of poverty levels within a community. A financially healthy community's household income usually displays a so-called "normal" income distribution pattern where the income is spread over a fairly wide range of income categories, and the income of the bulk of the community is situated more or less within the first half to two thirds of the income category range. Poor communities are sometimes highly dependent on the environment for coping and survival purposes and, in this regard, almost always over-exploits the environment.

**Table 13: Individual Income 2011**

Individual monthly income	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	<b>Siyancuma</b>
No income	1915	1606	3285	4408	2131	2304	15649
R 1 - R 400	1432	1113	1199	1260	384	1080	6469
R 401 - R 800	262	241	207	304	144	281	1438
R 801 - R 1 600	1210	949	1320	1188	828	982	6477
R 1 601 - R 3 200	258	325	299	357	246	297	1782
R 3 201 - R 6 400	178	162	173	141	165	222	1042
R 6 401 - R 12 800	114	74	128	93	230	233	872
R 12 801 - R 25 600	111	63	42	52	182	148	599
R 25 601 - R 51 200	22	25	5	12	58	49	171
R 51 201 - R 102 400	8	1	-	5	9	8	31
R 102 401 - R 204 800	-	4	-	3	6	5	18
R 204 801 or more	1	4	1	1	6	7	20

### **StatsSA Census 2011**



## 2.3 HEALTH OVERVIEW

The sectoral approach that was adopted to analyse the present health facilities of the Pixley Ka Seme district revealed that the National Government has adopted a primary health care strategy that includes making such services available within walking distance of communities. The strategy also includes improvement in sanitation and drinking water supply, etc. Thus the health care systems that presently exist in the District consist of:

- Provincial Hospitals
- Community Health Care Centres

**Table 14: Municipal Health Infrastructures**

Towns	Hospitals/ CHC	Clinics
Schimidsdrift	-	1 (Mobile)
Campbell	-	1
Griekwastad	1	1
Douglas	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Siyancuma Municipality

## 2.4 OVERVIEW OF THE HOUSING SITUATION

### 2.4.1 Type of Dwelling

**Table 15: Type of Dwellings in Siyancuma**

Ward	Type of dwelling				Total	Type of dwelling				%	Total
	Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Other		Formal dwelling	Informal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Other		
Ward 1	1408	159	5	5	1578	89.3	10.1	0.3	0.3	100	
Ward 2	1027	448	40	33	1547	66.4	28.9	2.6	2.1	100	
Ward 3	992	612	1	40	1645	60.3	37.2	0.1	2.5	100	
Ward 4	1023	784	-	14	1821	56.2	43.1	-	0.8	100	
Ward 5	1174	59	2	10	1244	94.4	4.7	0.1	0.8	100	
Ward 6	1366	318	23	36	1743	78.4	18.2	1.3	2.1	100	
Siyancuma	6990	2379	71	138	9578	73	24.8	0.7	1.4	100	

StatsSA Census 2011

## 2.4.2 Backlogs

### BACKLOGS (HOUSING, WATER, SANITATION AND ELECTRICITY) AS IN MARCH 2015

TOWN	WARD	LOCALITY	NUMBER OF UNITS	HOUSING PROGRAM	LAND PREPARATION AND PLANNING	ENGINEERING SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION)	KEY ISSUES	ELECTRICITY [JURISDICTION]
DOUGLAS	4	Breipaal : Dalton Plakkers	177	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Internal services completed.	Ready for top structures.	YES [Municipality]
DOUGLAS	4	Breipaal : Akkerlaan Plakkers	86	TOP STRUCTURES	SG Plan of 1991 to be recalled first, and new layout plan be approved.	Internal services completed.	Title deeds recalled. Geotech done. Busy with layout plan. EIA exemption submitted to DENC.	YES [Municipality]
BONGANI	3	Bongani : Infills	200	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Internal services completed.	Building of top structures on-going.	YES [Municipality]
GRIEKWASTAD	1	Rainbow Valley	34	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Internal services completed.	Ready for top structures.	NO [Escom]
	6	Mathlomola	23	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed. Unoccupied. Beneficiaries identified. Re-pegging needed.	Internal services completed.	Ready for top structures.	NO [Escom]
	1	Rainbow Valley	13	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Internal services completed.	Ready for top structures.	NO [Escom]
SCHMIDTSDRIFT	2	Zone 4	539	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Sewer network completed. Water network to be completed by end of June 2015.	61 houses built in phase 1. Water connections a challenge. Extra funding needed.	322 stands electrified in 2006. 278 outstanding. Capacity should be enough once ESCOM commission the new sub-station.
	2	Zone 5	161	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Water network completed.	39 houses built in phase 1. Challenge = grey water. Chemical pit toilets are used.	Bulk line from Zone 5 completed. Installation of house connections will commence in 2015/16 FY.
CAMPBELL	6	Area adjacent to landfill site	190	TOP STRUCTURES	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Internal services partially completed.	Ready for top structures once services are completed	YES [Escom]

TOWN	WARD	PROJECT DESCRIPTION (LOCALITY)	NUMBER OF UNITS	HOUSING PROGRAM	LAND PREPARATION AND PLANNING	ENGINEERING SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION)	KEY ISSUES	ELECTRICITY [JURISDICTION]
GRIEKWASTAD	6	Area between Vaalblok and Mathlomola	457	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To be completed end of June 2015.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	214 stands completed. 90 stands current. 152 stands to be connected in 2015/16 FY.
DOUGLAS	4	Breipaal : New Dalton Plakkers	282	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To be completed end of June 2015.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Municipality]
DOUGLAS	4	Breipaal : Midblock Plakkers	320	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Municipality]
DOUGLAS	4	Breipaal : Weslaan Plakkers	49	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Municipality]
	5	Breipaal : Poppiestreet Plakkers	19	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Municipality]
	5	Breipaal : Atherton Plakkers	65	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	NO [Municipality]
	4	Breipaal : Madibas Plakkers	18	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Municipality]
DOUGLAS	3	Bongani : Riemvasmaak	405	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	Partially [Municipality]

TOWN	WARD	PROJECT DESCRIPTION (LOCALITY)	NUMBER OF UNITS	HOUSING PROGRAM	LAND PREPARATION AND PLANNING	ENGINEERING SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION)	KEY ISSUES	ELECTRICITY [JURISDICTION]
DOUGLAS	3	Bongani : Area next to Bosman Canal	150	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. To commence in 2015/16 FY.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	NO [Municipality]
DOUGLAS	3	Bongani : Phomolong Plakkers	31	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. COMPLETED.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Municipality]
DOUGLAS	3	Bongani : Area next to reservoirs	50	INTERNAL SERVICES (Water & Sewer connections)	Planning, land surveying and pegging completed.	Installation of services part of bucket eradication program. COMPLETED.	Top structures to be built once internal services are completed.	YES [Escom]
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3269</b>					

## 2.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

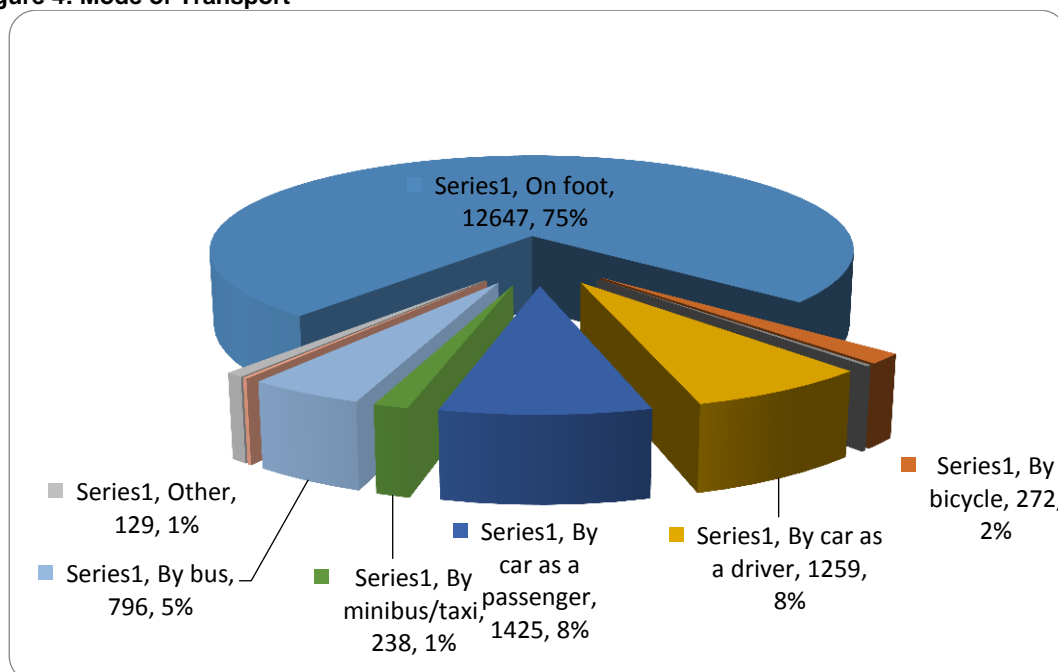
### 2.5.1 Transport

Transport includes activities such as, providing passenger or freight transport by rail, road, water or air, auxiliary activities such as terminal parking facilities, cargo handling and activities, and postal activities and telecommunication.

The people in town use micro-busses, private cars as well as walking to go to their places of employment.

As far as public taxis are concerned they operate mostly during the morning hours when the workers are going to work and in the afternoons when they are going back from work to their respective homes.

Figure 4: Mode of Transport



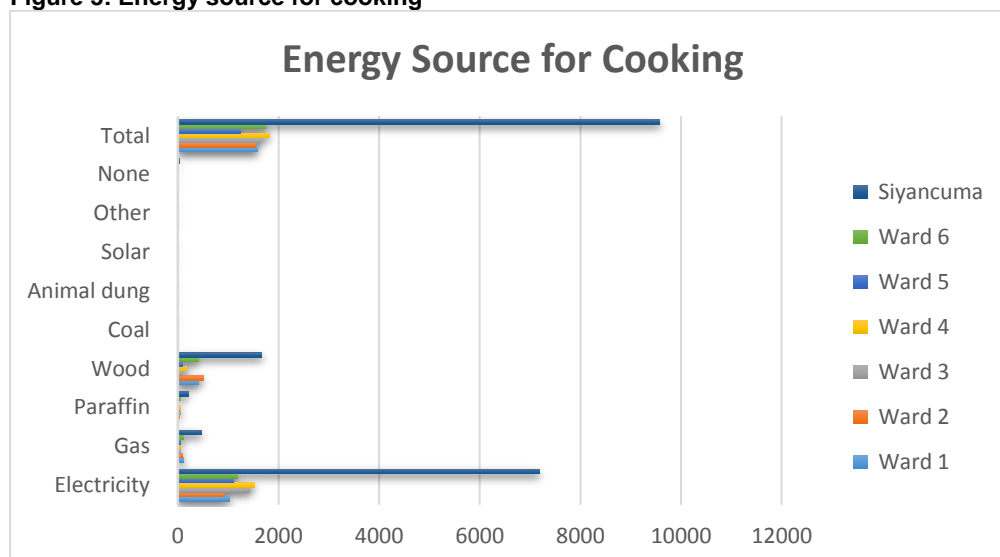
StatsSA Census 2011

### 2.5.2 Energy Supply

Electricity appears to be in good supply and widely available throughout the Municipal Area. However, electricity and electrical appliances, and their maintenance and usage, cost money which the poor cannot always afford. To them, wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating remains the best option

**Table 16: Source of energy for cooking**

Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Total
Ward 1	1035	118	17	400	3	-	6	-	-	1578
Ward 2	919	82	31	504	7	-	-	-	4	1547
Ward 3	1431	57	51	95	1	-	-	-	11	1645
Ward 4	1513	58	58	179	4	1	2	-	6	1821
Ward 5	1107	44	5	86	-	-	-	-	3	1244
Ward 6	1176	110	44	407	-	-	-	-	5	1743
Siyancuma	7180	470	206	1670	16	1	8	-	28	9578

**StatsSA Census 2011****Figure 5: Energy source for cooking**

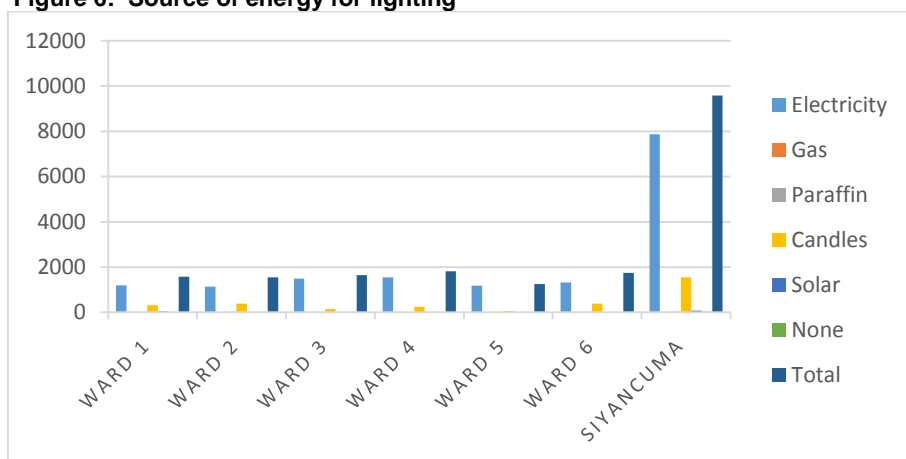
Although relatively expensive, paraffin and gas are used on a limited scale for cooking and heating. Animal dung also features on a limited scale as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in some rural areas, wood as well also feature in most areas. The use of wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating, to whatever scale, is of major concern. It is almost 100% certain that all the wood used in the municipal area for these purposes comes from the indigenous, and in some cases also protected vegetation, *i.e.* Camel Thorn (*Acacia erioloba*) trees, and that harvesting is not done in a sustainable way.

**Table 17: Energy source for lighting**

Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	None	Total
Ward 1	1201	3	5	316	50	3	1578
Ward 2	1135	-	15	385	7	5	1547
Ward 3	1485	2	2	149	3	5	1645
Ward 4	1550	1	7	248	4	10	1821
Ward 5	1179	-	-	60	-	5	1244
Ward 6	1322	1	7	394	10	9	1743
Siyancuma	7872	7	36	1552	74	37	9578

**StatsSA Census 2011**

**Figure 6: Source of energy for lighting**



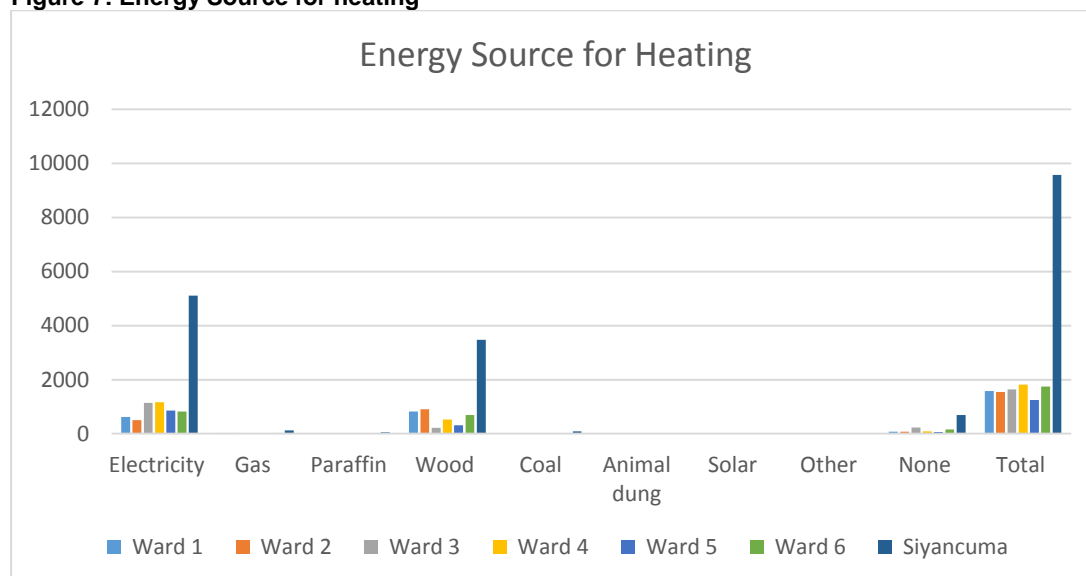
**StatsSA Census 2011**

**Table 18: Energy Source for heating**

Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Total
Ward 1	619	27	7	823	19	-	6	-	78	1578
Ward 2	504	30	12	907	10	2	5	-	78	1547
Ward 3	1147	16	14	217	20	1	1	-	229	1645
Ward 4	1164	12	6	528	21	1	4	-	85	1821
Ward 5	852	15	3	309	1	-	2	-	63	1244
Ward 6	826	28	14	696	21	-	3	-	155	1743
Siyancuma	5112	127	56	3479	92	4	21	-	688	9578

**StatsSA Census 2011**

**Figure 7: Energy Source for heating**



### 2.5.3 Rainfall

The combination of low rainfall, relatively high population densities and the fact that most of the indigenous vegetation in the area is slow growing, have already resulted in over-utilization of this renewable natural resource in certain places. Of major concern in this respect is wood harvesting and usage in the rural areas.

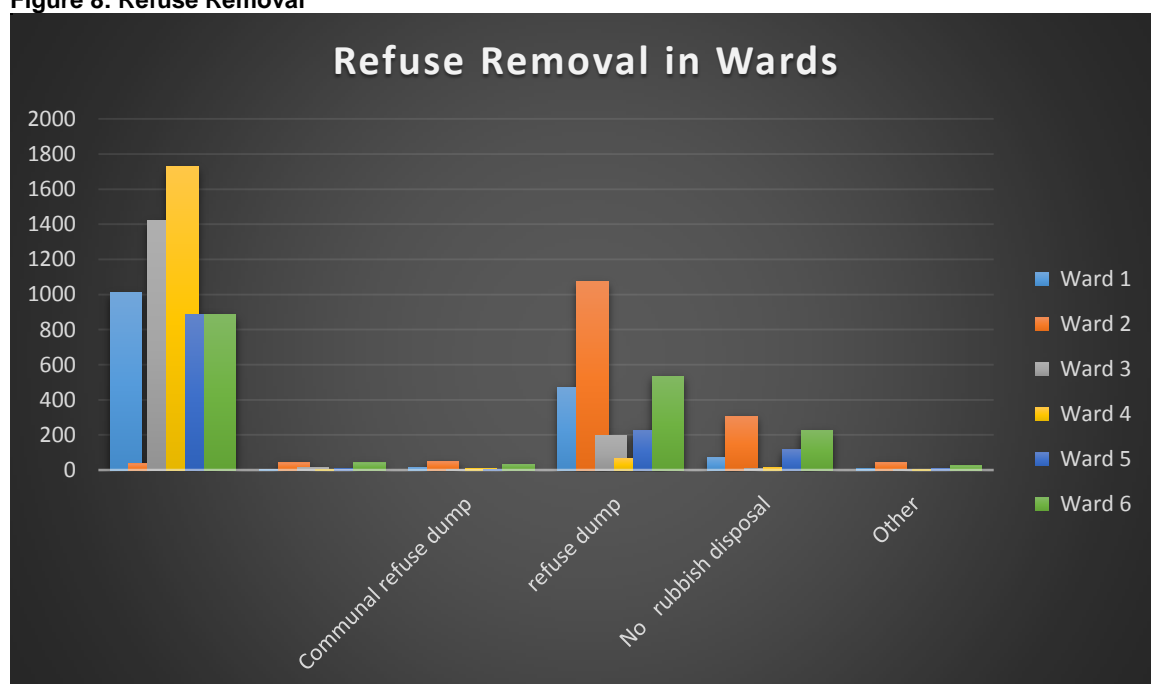
### 2.5.4 Refuse Removal

**Table 19: Refuse removal**

Ward	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total
Ward 1	1009	5	16	472	71	6	1578
Ward 2	35	41	49	1073	306	43	1547
Ward 3	1421	15	3	199	7	1	1645
Ward 4	1728	2	8	68	14	2	1821
Ward 5	885	6	2	226	115	9	1244
Ward 6	885	40	33	534	226	24	1743
Siyancuma	5963	109	111	2571	740	85	9578

**StatsSA Census 2011**

**Figure 8: Refuse Removal**





## 2.5.5 Water

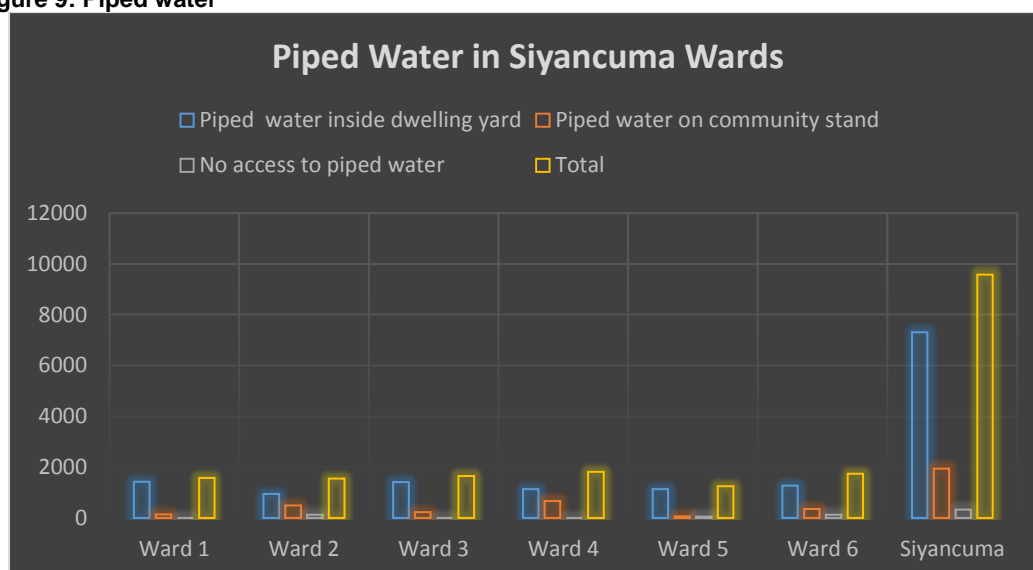
Siyancuma Municipality has a generally well-developed infrastructure, both public and personal. From the 9578 households, 7314 households have water inside the dwelling yard, 1939 households make use of piped water from community stands while 326 households do not have access to piped water.

**Table 20: Piped Water inside Dwellings**

Ward	Piped water inside dwelling yard	Piped water on community stand	No access to piped water	Total
Ward 1	1429	136	14	1578
Ward 2	940	486	122	1547
Ward 3	1413	227	6	1645
Ward 4	1130	673	18	1821
Ward 5	1134	65	45	1244
Ward 6	1269	352	121	1743
Siyancuma	7314	1939	326	9578

StatsSA Census 2011

**Figure 9: Piped water**



StatsSA: Census 2011

**Table 21: Water by source**

Source of water	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Siyancuma
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	1067	144	1614	1742	899	883	6349
Borehole	402	788	-	39	131	318	1678
Spring	3	21	-	3	-	44	70
Rain water tank	3	10	1	1	2	3	20
Dam/pool/stagnant water	27	74	-	3	11	19	134

Source of water	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Siyancuma
River/stream	53	348	1	-	178	200	780
Water vendor	2	3	13	1	-	27	46
Water tanker	11	116	5	21	21	237	410
Other	11	44	11	12	3	11	92
Total	1578	1547	1645	1821	1244	1743	9578

StatsSA: Census 2011

Borehole source of water is featuring in all the towns meaning the use of ground water in Siyancuma Local Municipality is dominant; spring water is also featuring in Douglas and Campbell. Water tanker is also featuring in most of the towns.

## 2.5.6 Sanitation

Sewerage and sanitation are basic needs of communities which can pose serious health and hygiene risks for communities and the environment at large if not properly managed and monitored. According to the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, 2001, basic sanitation is defined as: "The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is:

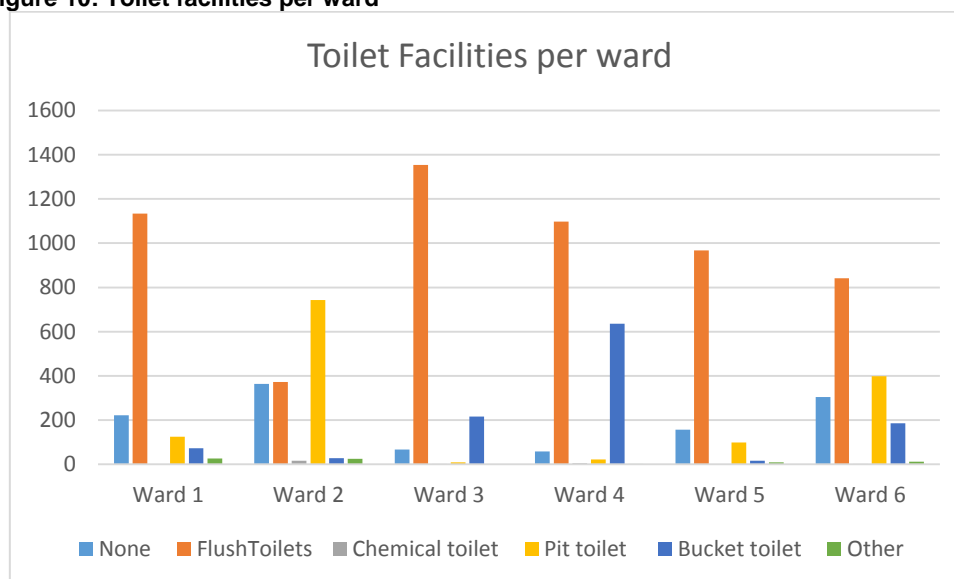
- a.) Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour
- b.) A system for disposing of human excreta, household waste water and refuse, which is acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible and which does not have an unacceptable impact on the environmental and
- c.) A toilet facility for each household"

**Table 22: Sanitation Levels**

Ward	None	Flush Toilets	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet	Bucket toilet	Other	Total
Ward 1	221	1134	-	125	72	26	1578
Ward 2	364	372	16	743	27	25	1547
Ward 3	66	1354	2	8	216	-	1645
Ward 4	58	1098	5	22	636	2	1821
Ward 5	156	968	-	98	16	8	1244
Ward 6	304	841	2	398	186	12	1743
Siyancuma	1169	5767	25	1394	1152	73	9578

StatsSA: Census 2011

**Figure 10: Toilet facilities per ward**



**StatsSA Census 2011**

## 2.5.7 Challenges for Growth and Development

The examination and analysis of the socio-economic indicators listed above indicate without any doubt that the most critical challenge facing the Municipality is the reduction of poverty. Other challenges that the Municipality must confront, but which in themselves will also address poverty, includes the following:

- ☐ Ensuring that all citizens have access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and housing.
- ☐ Increasing access to services in education, health and social services.
- ☐ Stabilizing and decreasing the rate of HIV and AIDS infection, tuberculosis, FAS etc.
- ☐ Reduction in the rate of crime.
- ☐ Economic empowerment
- ☐ The shortage of critical skills – development of an attraction and retention strategy; improving skills of the labour force etc.
- ☐ Targeting special groups e.g. women, disabled and youth; and
- ☐ Sustainable job creation.

## 2.5.8 Opportunities for Growth and Development

Analyses of the economic indicators indicate opportunities for economic growth in the following:

- ☐ Agriculture and agro-processing
- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Transport and infrastructure
- ☐ Wholesale and retail; and
- ☐ Mining and value adding – beneficiation.

The analysis is necessary to show what the current infrastructure is available and, where there are opportunities for development and exactly what the needs of the local community are. When planning for future development, it is not only necessary to know what is needed, but also what resources such as land, buildings and other facilities are available to address these needs.

## 2.6 SPATIAL OVERVIEW OF THE TOWNS IN THE SIYANCUMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Apart from regional understanding of the composition of the District and Local Municipality, a clear understanding of the local spatial dynamics and issues is dependent on at least a brief overview of each town at local level. The section below provides a brief summary of the main spatial issues of each town within the local municipal context. This section will be sustained with maps, indicating the various nodes, centres and corridors.

The following criteria were used to determine the different type of settlements structures:

- ☐ The geographical location of the towns.
- ☐ The level of services and infrastructure and
- ☐ Social and economic activities such as:
  - ☐ Administrative centre for government
  - ☐ Retail centre
  - ☐ Provision of basic education and health facilities
  - ☐ Resource centres for farming communities

<b>Nodes</b>	These are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguished such as urban nodes, development nodes, social nodes, rural nodes (villages) and transportation distribution hubs.
<b>Corridors</b>	Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that would otherwise be classified as movement corridors. These occur on various levels, from local development corridors along the main streets of the towns or even along rivers to regional and provincial corridors. Different types of corridors can be distinguished such as development corridors, movement corridors and activity corridors.
<b>Districts</b>	Districts are areas with common identifying characteristics and usually have a homogeneous land use associated with it. Different kinds of districts have been identified for the purpose of the SDF, namely: Mixed land use districts, neighbourhood districts, industrial districts, agricultural districts, institutional districts, corporate districts and historical Precinct District
<b>Open Spaces</b>	A rationalized network of interconnected open

spaces providing the urban environment with variety, character, a sense of visual relief, open space enjoyment, recreation and general amenity. In some case there will be “no-go areas” where development are not encouraged due to its particular and intrinsic natural-, ecological-, aesthetical-, cultural-, sport- or historical value and may also include areas that serve as discerning landmarks.

## 2.6.1 Retail Centres

Retail Centres represent a classification of localities according to specific and specialized services of regional or provincial importance. Different types of centres were distinguished:

- Those urban nodes not identified as Economic Nodes (Economic Hub, Collective Economic Nodes, and Specialised Economic Nodes) or NSDP Category of Potential Specific Nodes will exist as services centres to their surroundings.
- These are centres that will complement the satellite towns in the remote areas for the purpose of the even distribution of services and to promote the creation of employment opportunities. These towns should be developed with social services in support of those areas where growth will be experienced.

It is therefore proposed that attention should be paid to education, health and social infrastructure in these services centres so that the quality of life of people staying there can be improved, and necessary skills be obtained.

### Public Facilities

**Table 23: Community halls**

<b>Towns</b>	<b>Multipurpose Centres</b>	<b>Town halls</b>
Schimidsdrift	-	1
Campbell	-	1
Griekwastad	-	2
Douglas	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>

**Source: Siyancuma Municipality**

## 2.6.2 Cemeteries

**Table 24: Cemeteries**

<b>Towns</b>	<b>Cemeteries</b>
Schimidsdrift	1
Campbell	1
Griekwastad	1
Douglas	3
Saltlake	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

**Source: Siyancuma Municipality**

### 2.6.3 Development Nodes

Development nodes are localities where economic growth will be promoted. A variety of activities will tend to cluster in and around these nodes. The nodes offer development potential and needs to be stimulated in order to concentrate growth. The potential for growth and development is informed by the strengths and opportunities presented by each of these nodes. These nodes should therefore be developed in order to draw investment to regions.

Specialisation nodes are areas where specific products or services are available and these nodes will tend to specialize on capitalising on these region-specific products. A range of specialisation nodes have been identified in terms of the products the region offer.

### 2.6.4 Development Corridors

Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that can be classified as transport (movement) axes. These corridors promote economic activity at specific locations along these distribution routes. It thus however does not necessarily imply that development will be continuous for the full length of the corridor.

It is foreseen that the presence of economic activity along these routes will require special attention in terms of the planning of ingress and exits to and from commercial activities in order not to interfere with the mobility of the corridor itself. Economic development should thus be promoted along development corridors, but care should be taken not to impact negatively on the mobility of the corridor.

### 2.6.5 Transport Axis

Transport axes are routes of high mobility (movement) that establish a linking between areas of significance, with an optimal travel time. The potential is provided for development to locate itself in relation to these movement routes. District transport axes are routes of high mobility (movement) on a district level that establish a linking between areas of significance, with an optimal travel time. The potential is provided for development to locate itself in relation to these movement routes.

## 2.6.5 Public Transport Network

In the longer term and from a land use point of view the fundamental principle pertaining to the development of a public transport network and system should be to create the environment and thereby promoting as best as possible the development of high density, mixed uses around the public transport network in the Municipality. The objective is to increase the number of people within functional reach of the public transport service, and to provide as diverse as possible a range of land uses around the public transport network. Four main categories can be identified within the public transport service:

- ❑ The *main public transport corridor* represents the corridor that should enjoy the highest priority, both with regard to the level of service and the time of implementation
- ❑ The *secondary services* will have a lower priority to the corridor service. These routes will either feed into the corridor routes, but may also terminate at the main destination, depending on the expected passenger volumes
- ❑ The *feeder services* will feed into the corridor service and/or the secondary services.
- ❑ The *weekly services* will essentially be services to outlying areas affording access to health and social services

## 3.CHAPTER THREE: PRIORITIES, VISION & MISSION

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The next biggest challenge facing the Municipality was to develop a set of strategies that will address the key development issues identified in the strategies phase. To be able to do that, it was important to first agree on a common vision that will guide the development process, a vision that all the various stakeholders will subscribe to. It was therefore critical to begin with an agreement on a common development vision and then a mission. Consequently, the development of the vision and mission was a very consultative process in which the community played a critical role. The outcomes of the deliberations and interactions are listed below.

### 3.1. SIYANCUMA OUTLINES ITS FUTURE AS ENVISIONED BELOW TO BE AS FOLLOWS.

#### 3.1.1. Vision

“A municipality focused on effective service delivery *‘underpinned’* by economic sustainability”

#### 3.1.2. Mission

“We will strive to put the community’s needs first by optimizing all available resources and human skills to:-

- Develop/ Improve our Infrastructure;
- Develop and enable the economy;
- Improve the social conditions of our community;
- Create accountable and democratic governance; and
- Create a sound financial management system

#### 3.1.3. Values

The Siyancuma Municipality is anchored in the following fundamental values:

- **Honesty:** We shall at all times ensure that we handle all matters like they are, without creating unrealistic expectations and at all times communicating the truth



- **Responsibility:** We shall at all times take personal charge of our dealings and make sure that we are accountable for all our actions and deeds.
- **Accessibility:** We are all accessible in appearance and in structure and as such will assist everyone regardless of our own job load.
- **Corruption Free:** Our organisation will be viewed by those, both within and without, as honest and upstanding and thus deal with all forms of corruptions
- **High work ethic:** We shall at all times and in all situations work to the highest level of diligence and productivity
- **Rule of law:** we are founded on the basis of the law and as a legal entity, will be directed and guided by the law at all times
- **Integrity:** We will communicate realness in our dealings with colleagues and clients and shall be upstanding at all times

## 3.2. SWOT ANALYSIS

### Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Following the scan of our environment, we honed in on the environment and declare the following to be our SWOT Analysis:

#### 3.2.1. Strengths

- ⇒ Low staff turnover
- ⇒ Electronic payment system
- ⇒ Bylaws and policies in place
- ⇒ Land available in Griekwastad
- ⇒ Great resources e.g. Water
- ⇒ Improved employment
- ⇒ Functional infrastructure
- ⇒ Siyancuma economically viable e.g. mining and agriculture
- ⇒ Informal area formalised

### 3.2.2. Weaknesses

- Lack of office space
- Lack of office resources
- Lack of finances
- Lack of communication
- Lack of oversight roles
- No team building/ work apart
- Low skills levels
- Grant dependent communities
- SDF not in place

### 3.2.3. Opportunities

- ✓ Activation of local labour forum
- ✓ Motivation of labour force
- ✓ Regular staff meetings
- ✓ Constant training
- ✓ Appointment of more skilled staff
- ✓ Acceptance of responsibility for Council
- ✓ Office space
- ✓ Public image
- ✓ Broadening of income sources
- ✓ Supervisors' work programme
- ✓ Meter readings have to be done physically each month
- ✓ Alternative sources of income
- ✓ Minerals in the municipality

### 3.2.4. Threats

- ⌘ Limited community understanding of finances
- ⌘ Problem solving not an urgent matter
- ⌘ Increase in poverty and unemployment
- ⌘ Drugs
- ⌘ Low levels of education
- ⌘ Infectious diseases
- ⌘ Lack of continuity in community leadership
- ⌘ Diminishing sources of revenue
- ⌘ Increasing bad debts

### 3.3 STRATEGIC ISSUES

**Table 25: Strategic Issues**

ISSUES	IMPLICATION	STRATEGY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low skills level of staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-performance &amp; low level of service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training</li> <li>Capacity building programmes</li> <li>Functional &amp; improved SD plan</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of office space (Head of &amp; Schmidtsdrift)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of privacy</li> <li>Lowering of moral of staff</li> <li>Leads to ineffectiveness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning &amp; budgeting for new expansions</li> <li>Construction of new offices</li> <li>Negotiate with CPA for new premises</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of team building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working in silos</li> <li>Lack of coherency &amp; unity</li> <li>In-fights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wellness programmes</li> <li>Team building exercises</li> <li>Appraisals/incentives</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better credit control mechanisms</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grievances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strike action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LLF &amp; department meetings/agreements</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of office space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No privacy</li> <li>Improper filing system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look for more offices</li> <li>Minimal sharing in the same department</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of communications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leads to grievances and misunderstandings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular management meetings</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDF not in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leads to racist behaviour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an integrated SDF</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff shortages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor services delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruit properly skill staff</li> </ul>

**Source: Siyancuma Municipality Strategic Plan**

## 3.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The following have been identified as the strategic objectives:

### 3.4.1 Governance

- To improve the oversight role of council and ensure legislative compliance by strengthening the role of the MPAC and other related committees of council.
- To ensure an increased level of success of council resolutions and council effectiveness through the accelerated implementation of an issue management system within the municipality.

### 3.4.2 Finances

- To improve the municipality's cash flow and decrease the over dependence on government and related grants by developing and implementing better debt collection mechanisms and as such increase the payment culture to over 90%
- To increase the municipal revenue base and as such its capacity to implement a broader range of projects by exploring and implementing alternative revenue sources such as loans for service delivery, mining proceeds etc.
- Improve the business process of the municipality by particularly implementing the electronic payment system and thereby yield value for money for the municipality

### 3.4.3 Institutional Transformation and Administration

- Improve the municipality's labour relations climate by revisiting all decisions and their currency and in the process ensure an effective and functional Local Labour Forum (LLF)
- Improve organisational effectiveness by developing a communication strategy addressing both internal and external communications and in the process ensure more staff and management meetings.
- Improve poor service delivery and lack of municipal capacity by developing and implementing to the latter, a recruitment and selection processes.
- Increase the capacity of the municipality by developing and implementing a proper skills development strategy for the municipality
- Introduce and sustain a quality employee wellness programme in an effort to avoid staff demotivation and a disintegrated work effort within the various departments

### 3.4.4 Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

- Ensure that the municipal infrastructure is geared for service delivery and as such is in a good condition by effecting a focused operations and maintenance programme for the municipality
- Ensure that the municipality meets its service delivery focus by developing and implementing all the infrastructure related master plans

- Create an environment conducive for service delivery by providing municipal offices in all municipal towns and integrating all departments into sensible and synergised work packages

### 3.4.5 Local Economic Development

- Ensure economic growth in the area and the reduction of unemployment by implementing the LED Anchor Projects as prioritised by council
- Ensure that the municipality increases and improves its tourism potential by increasing the capacity and strength of the LED and in the process support tourism related industries.
- Ensure the spatial growth of the municipality and economic integration by the development and implementation of the municipal Spatial Development Framework.

## 3.5 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES WITH KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, TIME FRAMES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 3.5.1 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Responsibility
ensure that the municipality meets its service delivery focus by developing and implementing all the infrastructure related master plans	to compile a list of all the master plans the municipality will need	30-sep-15	technical
	to develop 1 master plan for one of the services	31-03-2016	technical
create an environment conducive for service delivery by providing municipal offices in all municipal towns and integrating all departments into sensible and synergised work packages	to appoint service providers to investigate and develop an implementation plan for synergised office and work space for municipal workers in all service points of the municipality	31-12-2015	municipal manager
	council approved report and commissioning of the implementation thereof	28-02-2016	municipal manager
ensure that the municipal infrastructure is geared for service delivery and as such is in a good condition by effecting a focused operations and maintenance programme for the municipality	provide 9000 households with potable water.	30-06-2016	technical
	provide sanitation to 9000 households.	30-06-2016	technical
	supply electricity to 4000 households.	30-06-2016	technical
	percentage of identified water reticulation projects completed.	100%	technical

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Responsibility
	percentage of identified electricity reticulation project completed.	100%	technical
	percentage of identified community facility projects completed	100%	technical
	provide project management support to 200 housing units	100%	technical
	provide identified maintenance of municipal infrastructure	100%	technical

### 3.5.2 Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

Strategic Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Targets	Responsibility
Improve the municipality's labour relations climate by revisiting all decisions and their currency and in the process ensure an effective and functional Local Labour Forum (LLF)	To have a workshop with all members of the LLF to clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of both union and council in the dealing with labour related matters	30-12-2015	Administration
	To have quarterly LLF meetings	4 Meetings	Administration
	To deal with Labour related matters within 30 days of officially received.	30 days of official receipt	Administration
	To have 4 General staff Meeting per annum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
	Appointment of a Labour Relations Officer at Middle Management level	30-06-2016	Administration



Strategic Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Targets	Responsibility
Improve organisational effectiveness by developing a communication strategy addressing both internal and external communications and in the process ensure more staff and management meetings.	To develop a Communication Strategy by end of next financial year and implement the strategy by June 2016	30 June 2016	Administration
Improve poor service delivery and lack of municipal capacity by developing and implementing to the latter, a recruitment and selection processes.	To review and implement the Recruitment & Selection Policy	30 June 2016	Administration
	To introduce monthly departmental staff meetings to inform staff on progress with departmental goals	4 Meetings	All
Increase the capacity of the municipality by developing and implementing a proper skills development strategy for the municipality	To do a proper skills audit of all personnel	30 June 2016	Administration
	To develop training & capacity building career paths for each individual employee	30 December 2015	Administration
	Reporting on the progress with the skills audit and career patting	Quarterly	Administration
Introduce and sustain a quality employee wellness programme in an effort to avoid staff demotivation and a disintegrated work effort within the various departments	Develop and implement an employee programme before December 2015	30-December 2015	Administration
	To hold 4 Wellness-days per annum	Quarterly Reports	Administration
Provide operational support to the line departments and divisions to improve the services to the municipality	Ensure that all approved IT/ MIS projects are implemented and maintained	Quarterly Reports	All
	Implement and improve the Performance Management System (PMS). aligned to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality	4 Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	All
	Implement an Electronic PMS System	30 June 2016	Administration
	Amend and operationalize an organisational structure aligned to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality.	30 December 2015	Municipal Manager

Strategic Objectives	Key Performance Indicator	Targets	Responsibility
	Amend and implement effective administrative and institutional systems, structures and procedures: (HR, Financial Policies. By-laws)	4 Policies developed and 3 By-laws promulgated	Administration
	Revise and operationalize integrated human resource management systems	Investigate the current system and report on that by June 2016	Administration
	Implement the approved Customer Services Systems In Department: Administration	Develop an Institutional Customer Care Procedure and Implement by 30 December 2015	All
	Ensure the implementation of the approved Disaster Management Plan In compliance with the Disaster Management Act.	30 June 2016	Administration
	Ensure the implementation of land-use policies and legislation.	30 June 2016	Administration
	Ensure the promotion, support and implementation of approved Environmental Health programmes	Quarterly	Administration
	Ensure the provision of administrative support services to all committees of Council (Portfolio Committees etc.)	Quarterly	Administration

### 3.5.3 Local Economic Development

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Ensure economic growth in the area and the reduction of unemployment by implementing the LED Anchor Projects as prioritised by council	Develop feasibility studies for 3 anchor projects of the LED Strategy	30-03-2016	Administration
Ensure that the municipality increases and improves its tourism potential by increasing the capacity and strength of the LED and in the process support tourism related industries.	Develop a Tourism Strategy	30-06-2016	Administration
	Establish a Siyancuma LED/Tourism Forum	30-03-2016	Administration
	Develop a Terms of Reference for the Established Tourism Forum	30-12-2015	Administration
	Have 3 LED/Tourism Forum meetings	3 Meetings	Administration
Ensure the spatial growth of the municipality and economic integration by the development and implementation of the municipal Spatial Development Framework.	To solicit funds for the compilation of a Spatial Development Framework	30-06-2016	All
	Ensure Implementation of the approved LED and Tourism Master Plan.	30-06-2016	Administration
	Ensure the performance of a detailed analysis of local economic development in the municipality (LED)	30-06-2016	Administration
	Ensure the implementation of approved projects informed by credible business plans within the parameters of the LED Strategy and programme	30-06-2016	Administration

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	Develop an investor attraction and retention policy	30-06-2016	Administration
	Develop an SMME database in order to track their development	30-06-2016	Administration
	Report on the development initiatives of the SMME's	Quarterly	Administration
	Ensure the provision of institutional capacity to implement approved LED programmes and to create a conducive environment for shared growth in the municipality	30-03-2016	Administration

### 3.5.4 Municipal financial viability and management

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Targets	Responsibility
To improve the municipality's cash flow and decrease the over dependence on government and related grants by developing and implementing better debt collection mechanisms and as such increase the payment culture to over 90%	To review the Municipality's debt collection policy and by-law	30-06-2016	Finance
	To implement and report on the measure taken in terms of the Debt Collection	Quarterly Reports	Finance
To increase the municipal revenue base and as such its capacity to implement a broader range of projects by exploring and implementing alternative revenue sources such as loans for service delivery, mining proceeds etc.	To investigate the possible additional sources of income for municipality	Report by 30 June 2016	Finance
	Preparation for taking up a loan, with business plans on how the funds taken up be spent	30-06-2016	Municipal Manager

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Targets	Responsibility
Improve the business process of the municipality by particularly implementing the electronic payment system and thereby yield value for money for the municipality	To introduce an electronic payment system where both the debtors and creditors of the municipality can be captured	30-06-2016	Finance
To adhere to the Budget Reforms Implementation Process of the Municipality	Ensure implementation of budget reforms prescribed in the MFMA as per categorisation of the municipality.	Monthly	Finance
	Ensure timeously reporting in the prescribed format to Council, National and Provincial Treasury, Auditor General, DPLG, Department Housing and Local Government and other stakeholders. on prescribed dates	Monthly	Finance
Reporting Process in terms of the MFMA	Ensure the drafting and submission of a mid-year report to Council	31-12-2015	Finance
	Ensure the timeously compilation of the Annual Financial Statements in the prescribed format.	30-06-2016	Finance
Expenditure and Supply Chain Management	Ensure the implementation and management of the expenditure and supply chain management system.	Quarterly Reports	Finance
Revenue and debt collection.	Ensure the collection and receipt In terms of all grant funding promulgated per DORA allocation.	Monthly	Finance
Asset and Risk Management.	Ensure the implementation of effective asset and risk management	30-06-2016	Municipal Manager

### 3.5.5 Good governance and public participation

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Responsibility
To improve the oversight role of council and ensure legislative	Implement the Council's Portfolio System	30-06-2016	Municipal Manager

Strategic Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Responsibility
compliance by strengthening the role of the MPAC and other related committees of council.	To have 4 MPAC meeting per annum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
	to have 4 Training Workshops for Councillors on policy development and other council related activities	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
To ensure an increased level of success of council resolutions and council effectiveness through the accelerated implementation of an issue management system within the municipality.	To develop and implement an action plan and procedure to monitor the implementation of the Council Resolutions	30-06-2016	Administration
	Ensure the promotion, support and implementation of approved social development programmes	Quarterly reports	Municipal Manager
	Ensure capacity' building of community-based organisations to enhance effective community participation	2 workshop on community-based organisation training	Municipal Manager
	Support the building of relationships with organised business, labour and civil society through transparent and accountable actions	Establish a Local business- municipal forum	Municipal Manager
	Implement and monitor the approved anti-corruption strategy for the municipality in Department: Administration in terms of the National Strategy	30-06-2016	Municipal Manager

### 3.6 FEEDBACK FROM THE COMMUNITIES

#### **GRIEKWASTAD: MATLHOMOLA (WARD 6): 16 March 2014 @ 15H00 (To be Reviewed)**

1	Building of top structures (houses) in areas where internal services are installed.
2	Moving of beneficiaries to 22 sites
3	Construction of internal services in formalized areas
4	Planning and land surveying of middle/ higher income sites
5	Installation of street lighting in main road
6	Installation of a storm-water drainage system
7	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers
8	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
9	Upgrading of sports facilities and playgrounds, as well as providing security
10	Erection of speed bumps
11	Erection of refuse drums - dumping of garden waste
12	Establishment of a new cemetery
13	Establishment of a new clinic
14	Establishment of a new library
15	Establishment of a wellness and fitness centre for the elderly.
16	Development of industrial sites for recycling purposes
17	Establishment of a pound for stray animal
18	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans
19	Appointment of a permanent doctor
20	Reopening of Youth Agency Centre
21	Establishment of a Permanent Home Affairs Office
22	Extension of school grounds

#### **GRIEKWASTAD: RAINBOW + VAALBLOK (Ward 1): 19 March 2014 @ 16H00(To be Reviewed)**

1	Building of top structures (houses) in areas where internal services are installed.
2	Electrification of formal sites
3	Planning and land surveying of middle and higher income, as well as church sites
4	Establishment of a Water Purification Plant
5	Upgrading of sewer system
6	Installation of a storm-water drainage system
7	Upgrading of street lighting
8	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
9	Paving of streets
10	Replacement of asbestos roofs
11	Erection of speed bumps
12	Naming/ re-naming of streets
13	Provisioning of water tanks for rain harvesting
14	Erection of road signs in residential areas

15	Upgrading of sports facilities and parks
16	Appointment of a permanent doctor
17	Appointment of local people e.g. water meter readers
18	Establishment of a Permanent Home Affairs Office
19	Beefing-up of administration at Municipal Offices
20	Writing off of bad debt
21	Building of a crèche
22	Building of a Shopping Centre
23	Establishing of an entertainment centre for the youth
24	Upgrading of golf course
25	Establishment of permanent banking facilities
26	Erection of refuse drums - dumping of garden waste
27	Supply of refuse bags for every house hold on a monthly basis
28	Providing transport for children to school
29	Providing transport for out-patients to the clinic

**CAMPBELL (WARD 6): Thursday, 20 March2014 @ 16H00(To be Reviewed)**

1	Building of houses in formalized area (190)
2	Relocation of landfill site
3	Installation of street lighting / high mass lighting
4	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites
5	Upgrading of UDS toilet system with a full water-borne system
6	Provisioning of chemicals for the UDS toilets
7	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
8	Naming of streets in formalized area (190)
9	Upgrading of sports facilities and parks
10	Erection of speed bumps
12	Upgrading of clinic
13	Extension of school grounds
14	Building of a new High School
15	Tarring of road to Douglas
16	Paving of internal roads
17	Construction of a Shopping Centre
18	Construction of a Bakery
19	Establishment of a Social Service Centre with own officials (local)
20	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers
21	Establishment of a stock-theft and organized crime prevention unit
22	Deforestation of areas between residential areas
23	Erection of devils fork fencing at Municipal Offices
24	Appointment of a Commonage Manager
25	Construction of a swimming pool
26	Provisioning of swimming, lifesaving and diving lessons



**BONGANI (Ward 3): 26 March 2014 @ 17H00(To be Reviewed)**

1	Electrification of rest of Riemvasmaak and other formalized areas
2	Building of top structures (houses) in areas where internal services are installed
3	Developing/ availing of business sites
4	Construction of internal services in formalized areas
5	Upgrading of sewer network
6	Installation of a storm-water drainage system
7	Planning and land surveying of low, middle, higher income, and church sites
8	Accelerate economic development
9	Upgrading of sports facilities and parks
10	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers
11	Erection of speed bumps
12	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
13	Prioritizing SMME's development and capacity building
14	Optimizing local Tourism opportunities
15	Establishment of a new library
16	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans
17	Construction of a swimming pool at sports facilities
18	Provisioning of swimming, lifesaving and diving lessons
19	Building of a mortuary
20	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities

**BREIPAAL (Wards 4 & 5): 25 May 2014 @ 16H00(To be Reviewed)**

1	Building of top structures (houses) in areas where internal services are installed
2	Construction of internal services in formalized areas
3	Procurement of new land for housing purposes
4	Planning and land surveying of low, middle, higher income, and church sites
5	Electrification of newly formalized areas
6	Upgrading of street lighting / high mass lighting
7	Installation of a storm-water drainage system
8	Rectification of 515 houses
9	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
10	Erection of speed bumps
11	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers
12	Upgrading of the Clinic in Ward 5
13	Building of a new Clinic in Ward 4
14	Building of a new Community Hall in Ward 4
15	Upgrading of hospital
16	Developing of industrial sites for recycling purposes
17	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans
18	Prioritizing SMME's development and capacity building
19	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities

20	Establishment of a centre for destitute/ street children
21	Writing off of bad debts
22	Community safety
23	Establishment of a Multi-Purpose Centre
24	Establishment of a Soup Kitchen

**SCHMIDTSDRIFT (WARD 2): 24 March @ 10H00(To be reviewed)**

1	Building of houses / top structures
2	Building of a new sub station
3	Electrification of sites
4	Erection of a water-borne toilet system in No.5
5	Erection of street lighting / high mass lighting
6	Establishment of a landfill site
7	Installation of a storm-water drainage system
8	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees, greening, etc.
9	Procurement and availing of solar panels and geysers
10	Tarring of road to Douglas
11	Naming of streets
12	Establishment of a driving school
13	Paving of entrance road to No.5
14	Establishment/ upgrading of medical facilities
15	Instituting a permanent ambulance service
16	Upgrading the library (permanent)
17	Building of a crèche in No.5
18	Building of a new high school
19	Establishment of a bursary fund for students
20	Establishment of a pound for stray animal
21	Upgrading of Municipal Offices
22	Erection of a petrol station
23	Developing a shopping centre
24	Building of a Community Hall
25	Establishment of an auction facility
26	Management/ Removal of alien vegetation
27	Instituting a Disaster Management facility
28	SMME development and empowerment
29	Establishment of sports facilities

## 4.CHAPTER                      FOUR:                      INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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### 4.1.            INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Table 26: The Councillors profile is as follows:

COUNCILOR	Party
L Oliphant [Mayor]	ANC
J Mosetlhe	ANC
A Olifant	ANC
J George	ANC
M Selebogo	ANC
D Koopman	ANC
P Mc Klein	ANC
M Eland	COPE
L van Niekerk	COPE
R Booysen	DA
V Adams	DA

Siyancuma Municipality consists of the office of the Municipal Manager and three departments which are accountable to him namely:

- ☐ Department of Administration & Community Services
- ☐ Department of Finance
- ☐ Department of Infrastructural Development and Technical Services

### 4.2.            COMMITTEES

#### 4.2.1.Council Committees

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councillors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

The municipality makes use of a plenary system with wards and have 6 ward councillors and 5 proportionally elected councillors. The councillors elected from themselves one of the councillors and the Mayor/ Speaker of the Municipality. The councillors organised themselves into the following portfolio committees [Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Act 117 of 1998].

The Municipality has 11 councillors of which 6 is elected as ward councillors and 5 is proportionally elected. The Councillors are divided into portfolio committees as mentioned below.

- Commonage, Infrastructure & Development Committee
- Finance
- Housing, Social Development & Administration Committee
- Social Economic Development
- Local Labour Forum
- Municipal Public Accounts

These committees have bi-monthly meetings, the committees does not have delegated powers and only makes recommendations to Council. Appendix B of the document also contains more information of the Committees of Council

#### 4.2.2. Ward Committees

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Furthermore the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as “local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives.”

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government.

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councillors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councillors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons.

The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councillors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council’s functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended.

The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

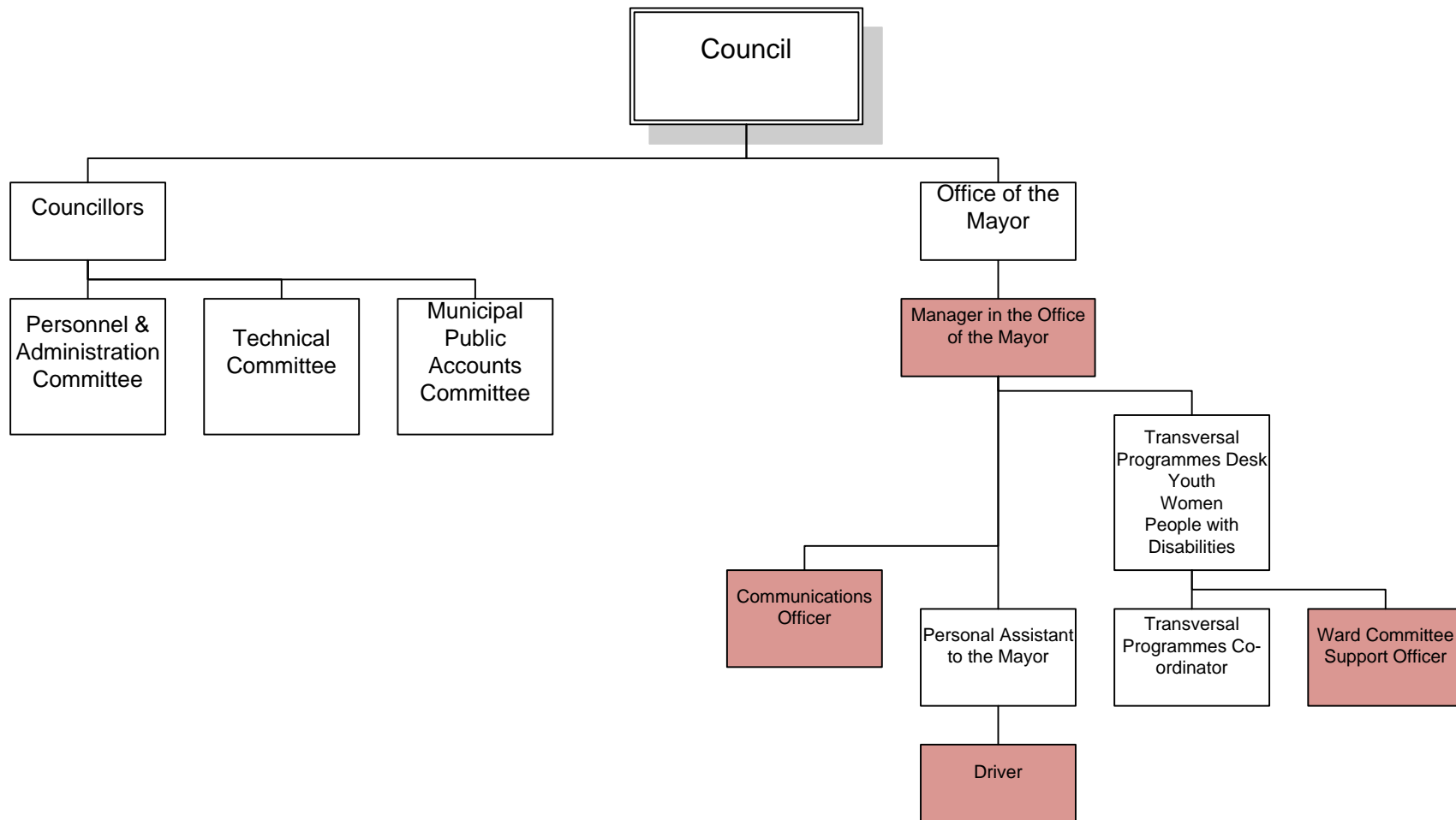
The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

The Municipality already established ward committees in all ward, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

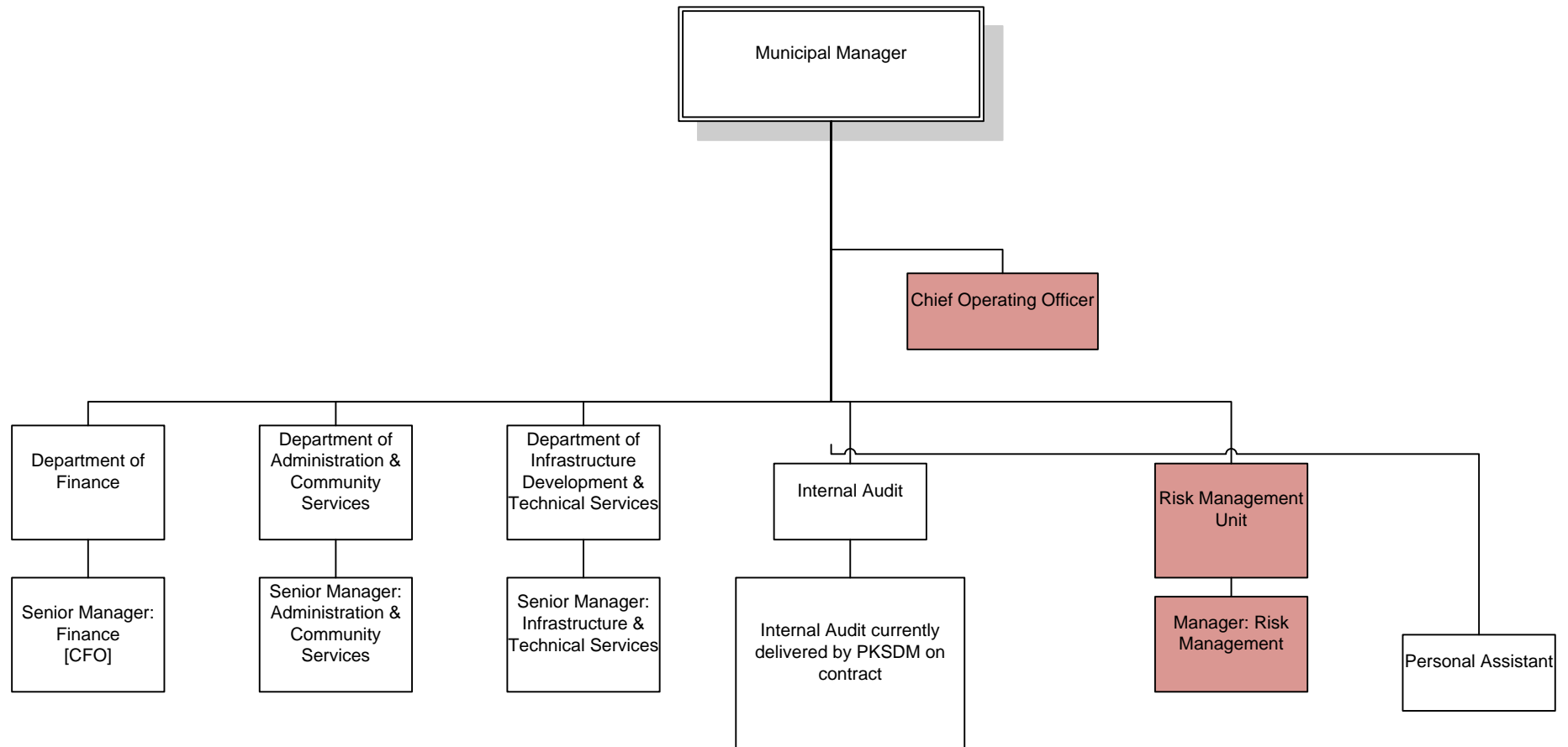
- ☐ No proper training has been provided
- ☐ Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- ☐ There are no monitoring mechanisms

The Municipality have a Ward Committee Policy in place and this policy makes provision for stipends to members of the ward committees

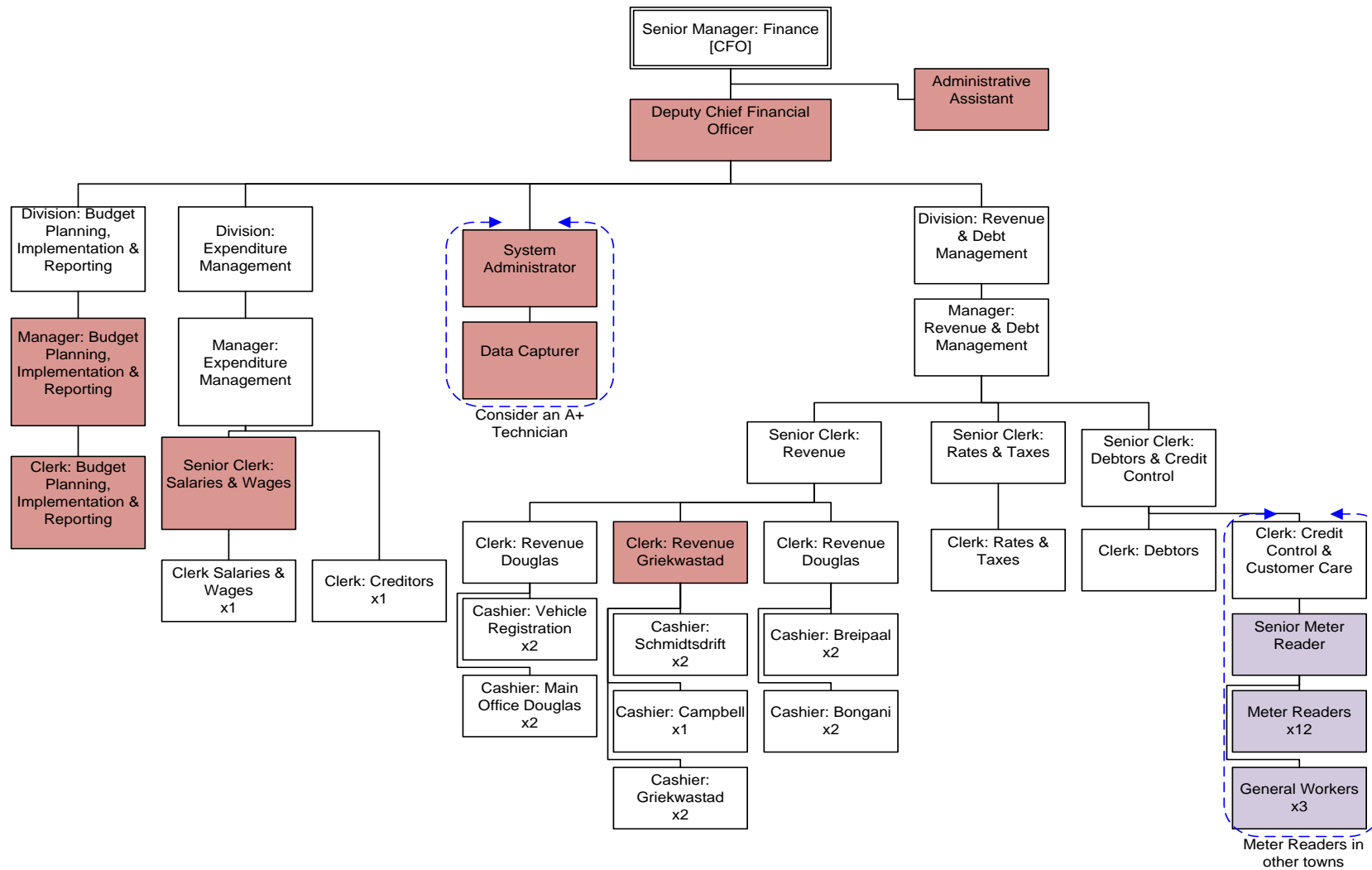
## Political Structure



## Office of the Municipal Manager

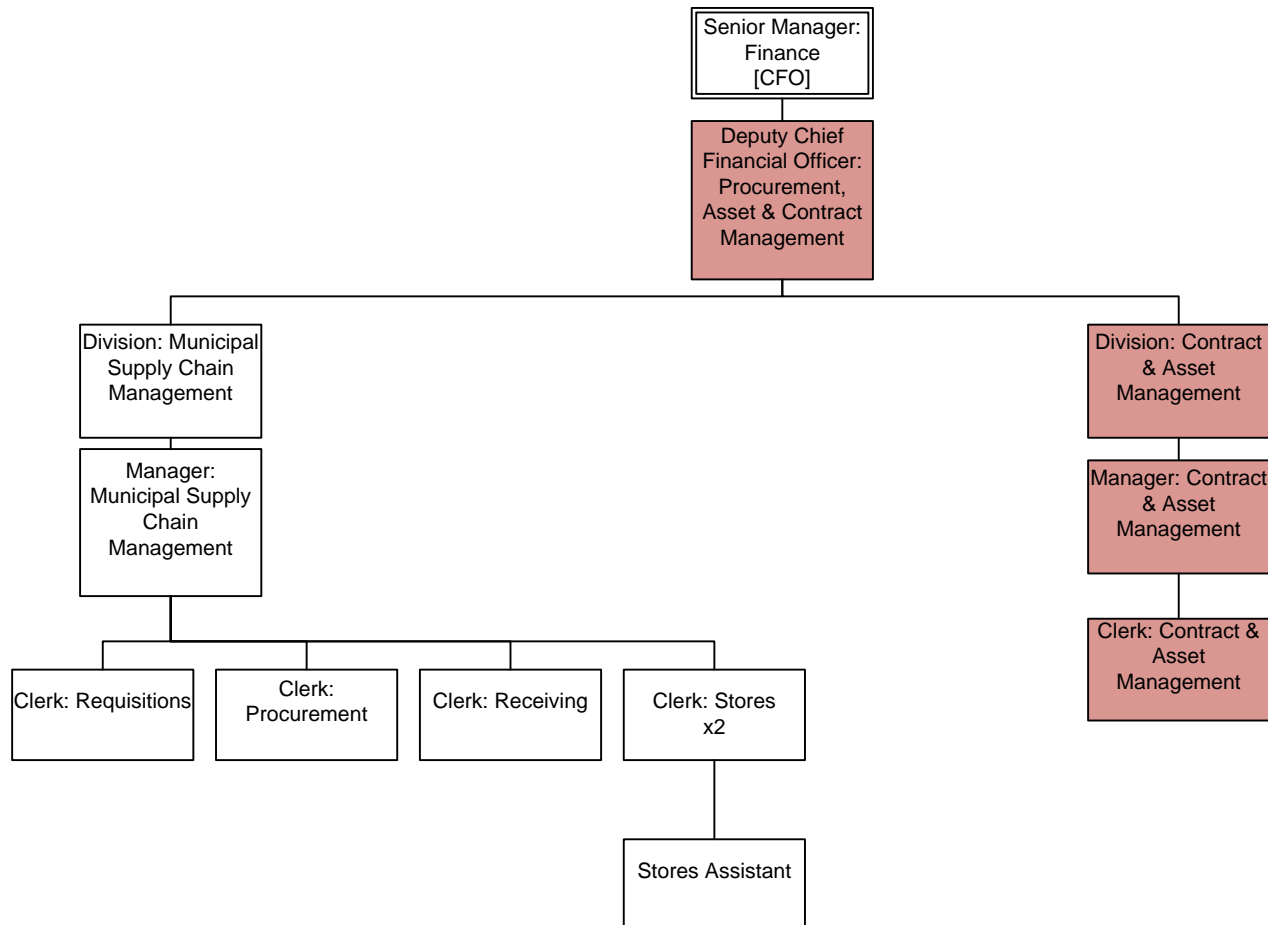


## Department of Finance

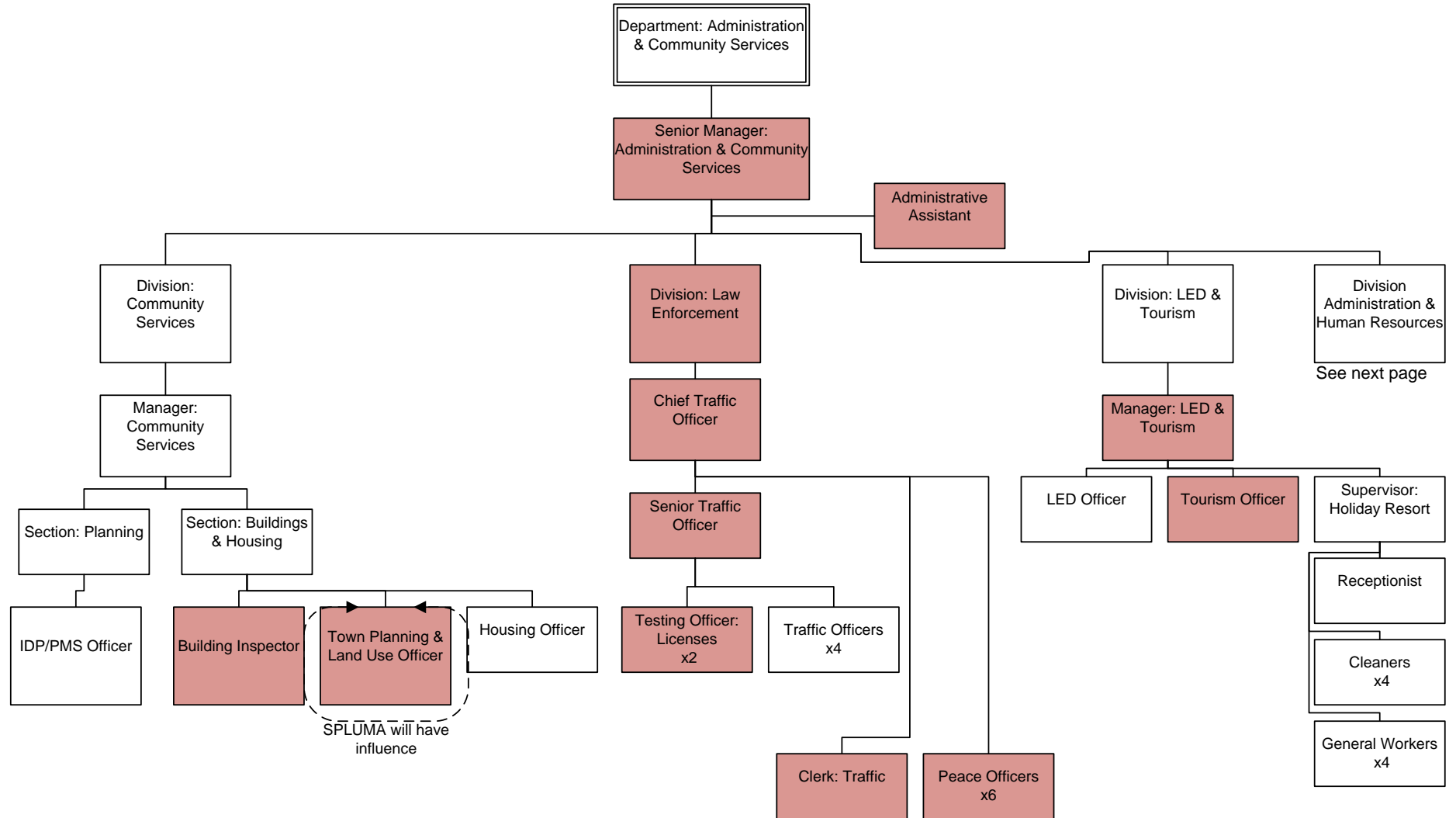




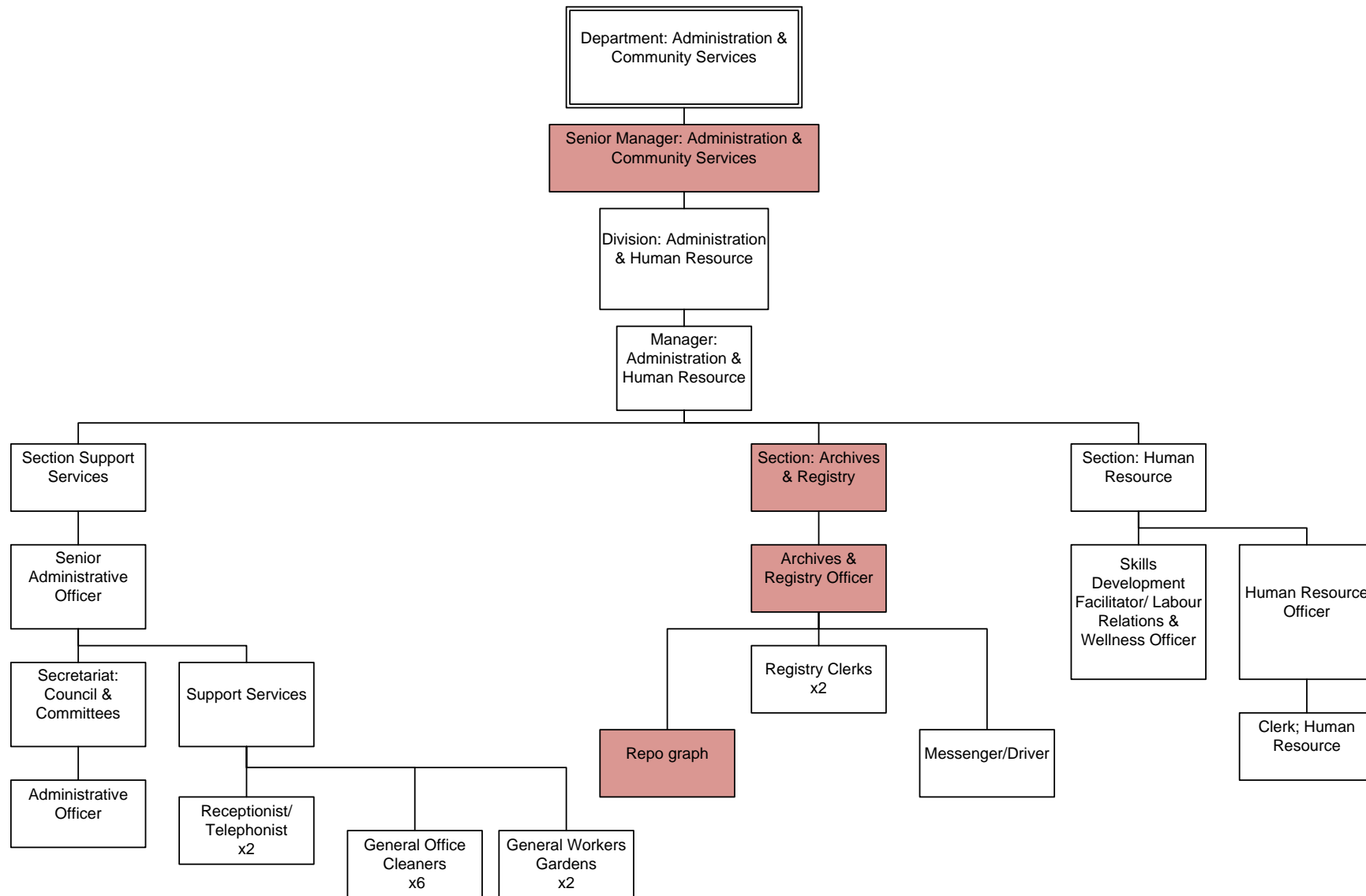
## Department of Finance



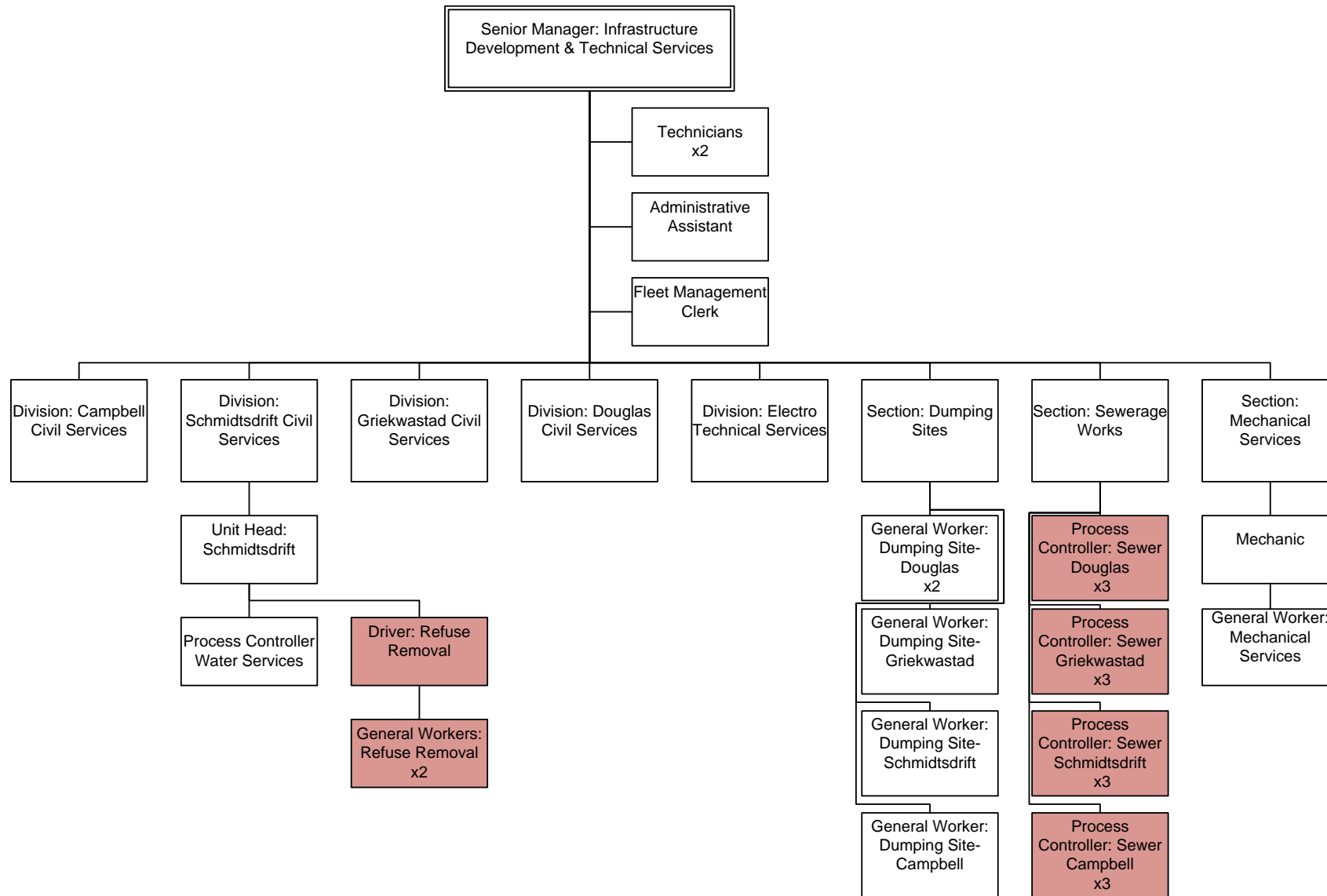
## Department Administration and Community Services



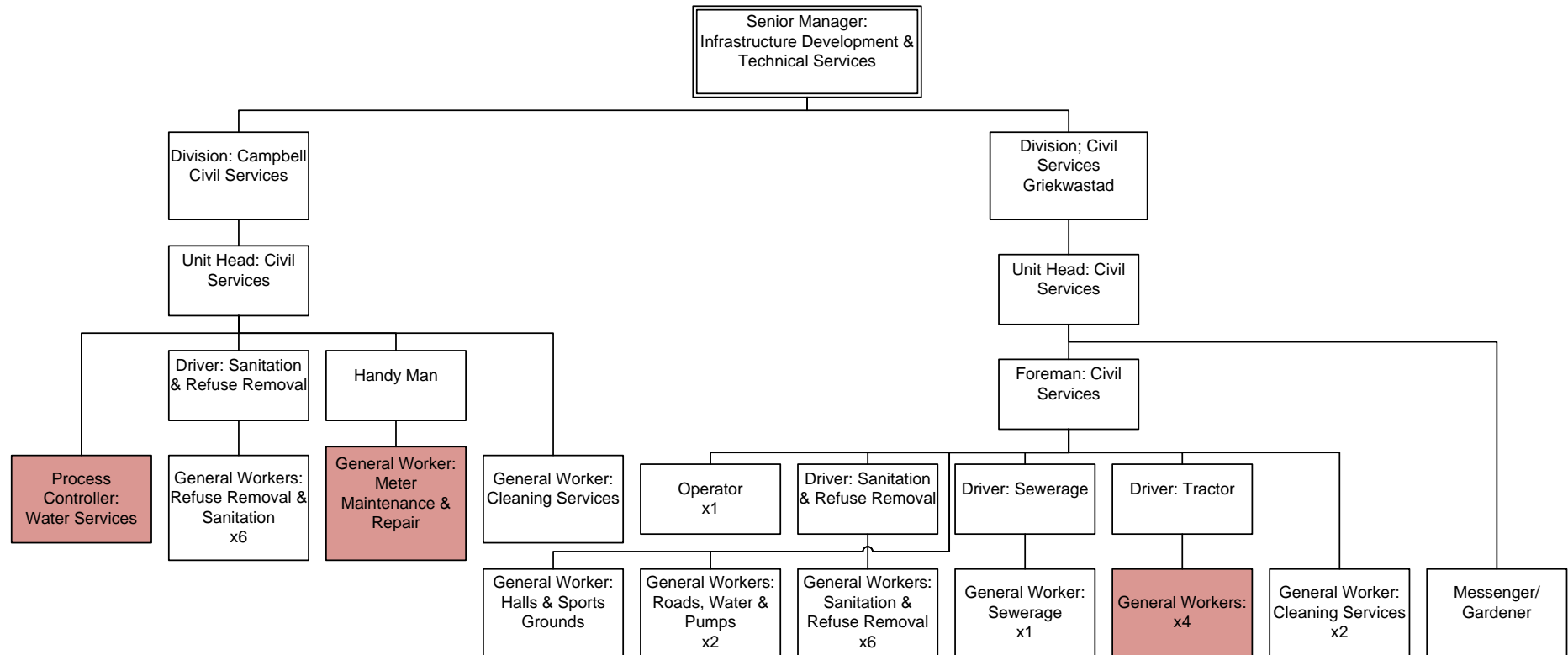
## Department Administration & Community Services



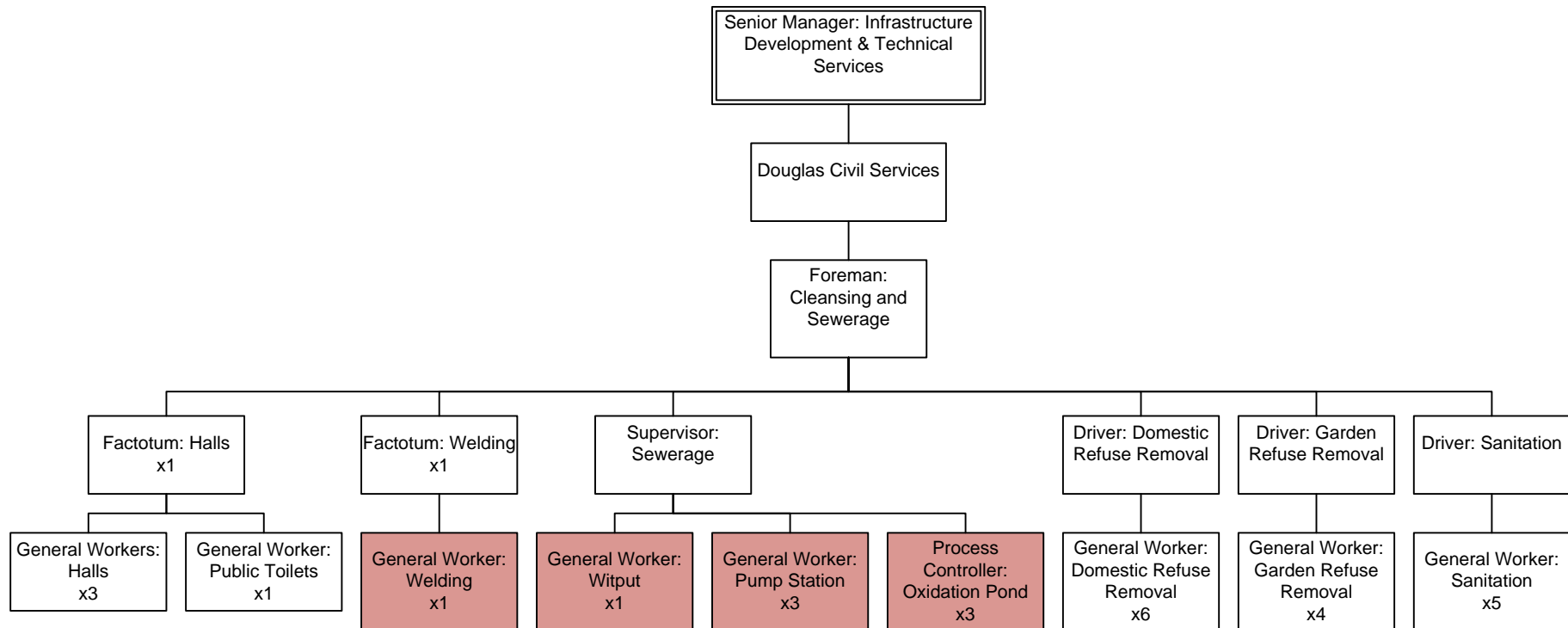
## Department Infrastructure Development and Technical Services



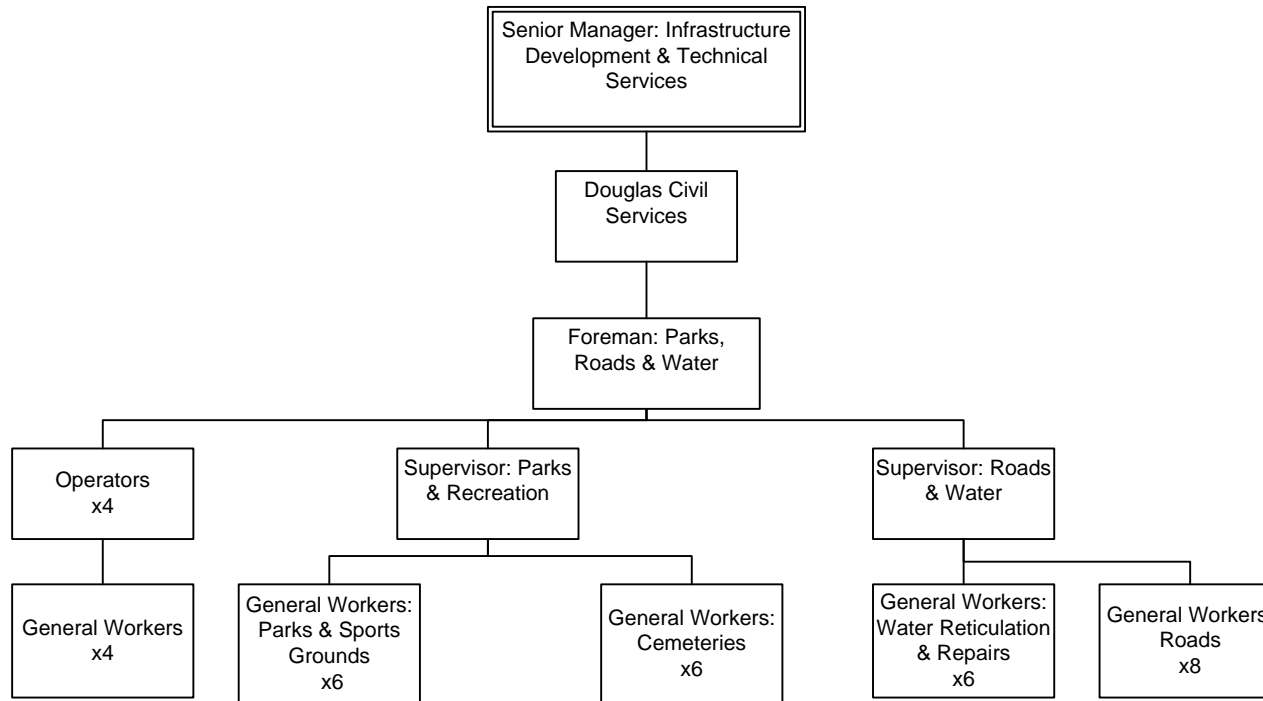
## Department Infrastructure Development and Technical Services



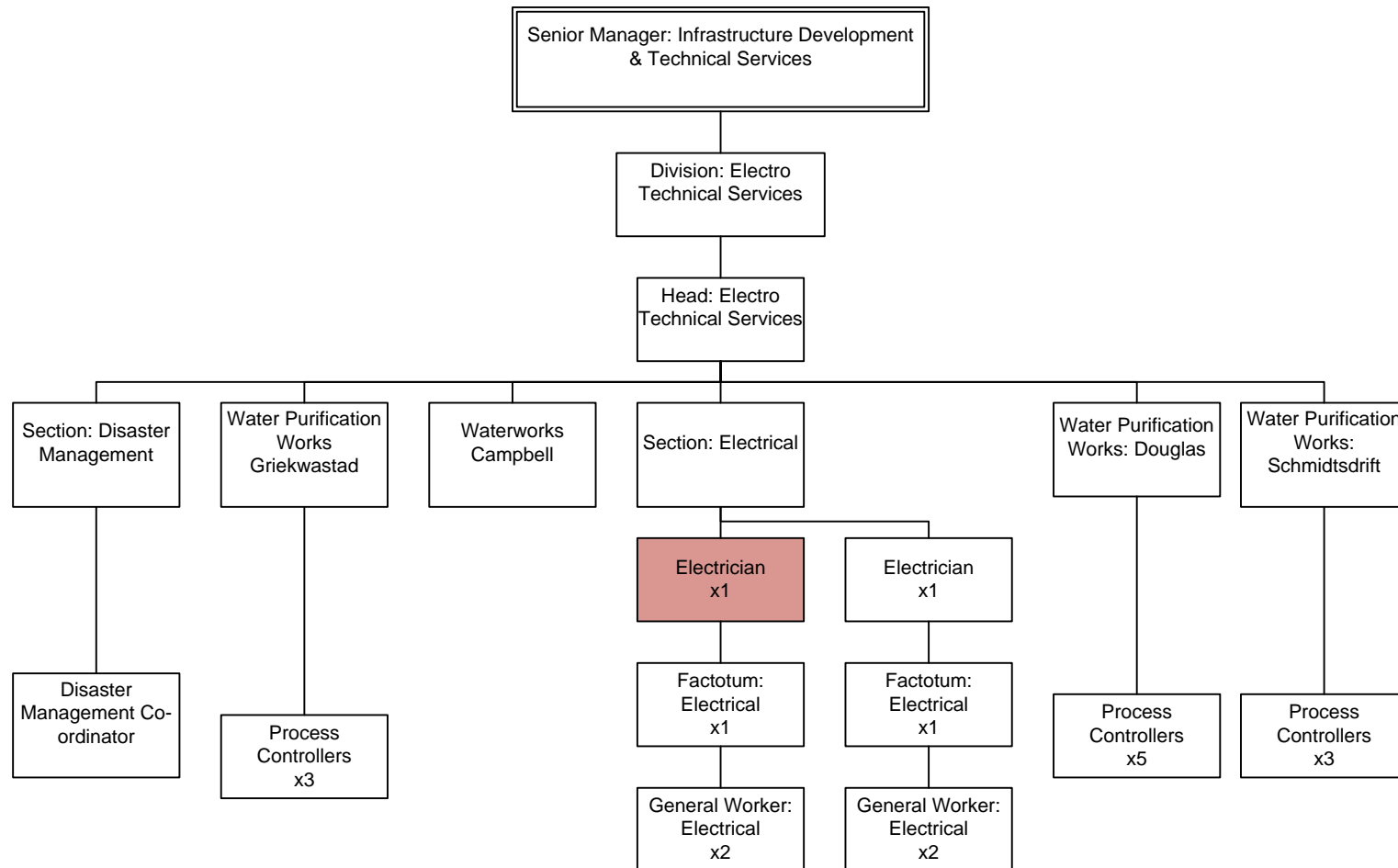
## Department Infrastructure Development and Technical Services



## Department Infrastructure Development and Technical Services



## Department Infrastructure Development and Technical Services





## **5.CHAPTER FIVE: PROJECTS**

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### **5.1. MUNICIPALITY’S DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

Derived from the identified development strategies and projects in the previous chapter, it was necessary to formulate sufficiently detailed project proposals in order to ensure an executive direction for the implementation of the projects.

This phase therefore focused on the technical and financial decisions and formed the detailed project designs needed to ensure the link between planning and physical delivery of projects.

### **5.2. DETAILED PROJECT DESIGN**

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of a project proposal, it is imperative to first check that such a project complies with the principles, objectives and strategies set earlier in the IDP process.

The different projects are therefore listed under the heading of its related development priority and numbered in accordance with the preferred objectives and strategies, as indicated below.

### 5.2.1.Funded Project List

DEPARTMENT	ITEM	FIN SOURCE	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
<b>COUNCIL</b>	MAYORAL CAR	LOAN	1 200 000		
<b>CORPORATE AND HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	TROLLIES - CLEANERS	OWN FUNDS	7 000		
	PA SOUND SYSTEM	OWN FUNDS	10 000		
	LOUDHALER	OWN FUNDS	10 000		
	SAFETY DOORS	OWN FUNDS	100 000		
	VACUUM CLEANER	OWN FUNDS	5 000		
	FURNITURE/COMPUTERS	OWN FUNDS	28 000	168 000	175 000
			160 000	168 000	175 000
<b>FINANCE</b>	INTERNET FILTER	OWN FUNDS	20 000		
	LAPTOPS	OWN FUNDS	100 000		
	FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	OWN FUNDS	40 000	168 000	175 000
			160 000	168 000	175 000
<b>PUBLIC WORKS - ROADS</b>	SECURITY GATE & ROOM	OWN FUNDS	200 000		
	ROADS PROJECT	MIG	9 487 000	9 970 000	10 693 000
	ROLL OVER 2013/2014	MIG	7 100 000		
			16 787 000	9 970 000	10 693 000
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS	INEP	3 400 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
	INEP ROLL OVER	INEP	1 607 808		
	TRANSFORMERS	OWN FUNDS	374 000	392 700	420 189
			5 381 808	2 392 700	1 420 189
<b>WATER</b>	WATER SCHMIDTSDRIFT	MIG	6 700 000	6 700 000	6 700 000
	WATER PUMPS	OWN FUNDS	500 000	525 000	561 750
			7 200 000	7 225 000	7 261 750
<b>WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT</b>	UPGRADING WWTW	ACIP	4 000 000	4 280 000	4 579 600
	BAKKIE (SANITATION)	LOAN	300 000		
	STANDBY SEWER PUMPS	OWN FUNDS	150 000	691 500	889 705
	SUBMERSIBLE PUMP	OWN FUNDS	80 000	341 500	811 060
			4 530 000	5 313 000	6 280 365
<b>TRAFFIC</b>	LDV	LOAN	300 000		
			35 718 808	25 236 700	26 005 304

## 5.2.2.Unfunded Project List

### Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
MT1	Organizational redesign	R500,000	Municipality Province
MT2	Skills audit	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT3	Design and implement HR systems	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT4	Marketing and branding	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT5	Information Technology	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT6	Training and capacity building	Included in total funding of R500,000	
MT7	Review and develop all sector plans including infrastructure plans	R 1 000 000.00	
MT8	Beefing up of administration at Griekwastad Municipal Office		

### Governance

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
G1	Capacity Building on institutional arrangements		
G2	Passing of By-laws	300.000.00	CoGHSTA Admin Dept
G3	Naming/ Re-naming of streets in all affected areas within Siyancuma Municipality		

### Sustainable Human Settlement Development (Top structures)

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SHS1	Provision of Civil Services in Siyancuma (Douglas, Griekwastad, Campbell and Schmidtsdrift).	R20 724 000.00	CoGHSTA
SHS2	Construction of Low Cost Housing in Siyancuma (Douglas, Griekwastad, Campbell and Schmidtsdrift).	R34,417 218.00	CoGHSTA
SHS3	Rehabilitation of Low Cost Housing in Siyancuma (Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell).	R15 908 000.00	CoGHSTA
SHS4	Replacement of asbestof roofs in Douglas		
SHS5	Replacement of asbestof roofs in Griekwastad		

### Sustainable Human Settlement Development (including land use management and building structures)

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SHS6	Procurement of new land for township establishment in Breipaal		CoGHSTA
SHS7	Procurement of new land for higher income erven in Griekwastad		CoGHSTA
SHS8	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites in Breipaal		CoGHSTA
SHS9	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites in Bongani		CoGHSTA
SHS10	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites in Griekwastad		CoGHSTA
SHS11	Planning and land surveying of residential and church sites in Campbell		CoGHSTA
SHS12	Re-pegging of 22 sites in Matlhomola and settling of beneficiaries		
SHS13	Extension of school grounds in Campbell		

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SHS14	Extension of school grounds in Matlhomola, Griekwastad		
SHS15	Township Establishment in Bucklands		CoGHSTA
SHS16	Township Establishment in Salt Lake		
SHS17	Transferring of Title Deeds to beneficiaries on formalized sites		CoGHSTA
SHS18	Developing of industrial sites for recycling in Griekwastad		
SHS19	Developing of industrial sites for recycling in Douglas		
SHS20	Establishment of permanent banking facilities in Griekwastad		
SHS21	Establishment of a pound for stray animals in Griekwastad		
SHS22	Establishment of a pound for stray animals in Campbell		
SHS23	Establishment of a pound for stray animals in Schmidtsdrift		
SHS24	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities in Breipaal		
SHS25	Establishment of a centre for destitute/ street children in Douglas		
SHS26	Establishment of a wellness and fitness centre for the elderly in Griekwastad		
SHS27	Construction of a mortuary in Bongani		
SHS28	Construction of a Bakery in Campbell		
SHS29	Construction of a Shopping Centre in Campbell		

## Local Economic Development

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
LED1	Creation of projects such as cleaning, clearing of shrubs and trees greening		
LED2	Reviving of Tiger Eye Mining	R2 000 000.00	Community and Municipality, Agricultural Dept, Private Companies ( banks, IDC)
LED3	Establishment of a Peanut Butter Plant	R 1 500 000.00	District LED, Dept. Agric, GWK
LED4	Crop Farming (Pixley Farmers)	R 800 000.00	Dept. Agric, SEDA, District LED
LED5	Chicken Poultry Project: Griekwastad	R 540 000.00	Dept. Agric, SEDA,
LED6	Training of Small Scale farmers	R 280 000.00	GWK, Dept. Agri and SEDA
LED7	Upgrading of Commonage Infrastructure	R 1 000 000.00	Dept. of Agric and Land Affairs
LED8	Establishment of Tourism Information Centre	R 1 200 000.00	Dept. Tourism, District LED, SEDA
LED9	Establishment of a FET centre for artisans		
LED10	Production of Window and Door Frames	R 1 300 000.00	Mac Steel, Economic Affairs, District LED
LED11	Production of Building and Paving Bricks	R 850 000.00	District LED, Dept. Economic Affairs
LED12	Recycling of Paper, Cans, Bottles and Iron	R 550 000.00	SEDA, District LED, Economic Affairs
LED 13	Investigate the various uses (feasibility) for the Douglas Resort	R 90 000.00	Treasury, Dept. Tourism, NCEDA
LED 14	Establishment of a Stone Crasher	R 2 500 000.00	DME, SEDA, Econ Affairs
LED 15	Upgrading and Reparations of glacial pavements		Dept. Tourism , SEDA
LED 16	SMME Trading Centre upgrading and extension	R 350 000.00	Dept. Economic Affairs, DBSA
LED 17	Planting of trees (greening)		Community, Municipality,

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
			Agricultural Dept and Private Companies ( banks, IDC)
LED 18	Establishing of Heritage site Griekwastad and Campbell	R 500 000.00	Dept. of Tourism
LED 19	Manufacturing of Toilet Roll and Cleaning & Laundry	R 850 000.00	Dept. Economic Affairs, DBSA, SEDA
LED 20	Provisioning of water tanks for rain harvesting		
LED 21	Development of an Incentive and Investment Attraction Policy	R 50 000.00	
LED 22	Launching of the LED Forum	R 50 000.00	

### Sports and Recreation

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
SR1	Rehabilitation of Douglas Sports Grounds and Tennis Court	R5 678 000.00	Department of SAC Lotto
SR2	Upgrading of Siyancuma Sports Facilities	R20 105 431.00	Department of SAC Lotto
SR3	Upgrading of Parks in Siyancuma	R5 000 000.00	
SR4	Establishment of new Multipurpose sports facilities in Siyancuma	R119 000 000.00	

### Health

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
H1	Building of a new clinic in Ward 5, Breipaal		Dept of Health, Public Works
H2	Building of a new clinic in Matlhomola, Griekwastad		
H3	Upgrading of clinic in Ward 4, Breipaal		
H4	Upgrading of clinic in Campbell		
H5	Upgrading of hospital in Douglas		
H6	Upgrading of hospital in Griekwastad		
H7	Appointment of a permanent doctor in Griekwastad		
H8	Establishment of medical services in		

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
	Schmidtsdrift		
H9	Instituting a permanent ambulance service in Schmidtsdrift		
H10	Establishment of a wellness and fitness centre for the elderly		
H11	Training on emergency services		
H12	Providing transport to our patients		
H13	Home Care based (HIV- and AIDS)		
H14	Re-engineering of Primary health care (NHI)		DoH (Equitable Share)
H15	HIV Counselling and testing Male medical circumcision(MMC) Outreach activities also to farming areas		DoH (Equitable Share)
H16	Upgrading and Fencing of Breipaal Clinic		DoH
H17	Upgrading of the Griekwastard CHC and Nurses Home		DoH
H18	Upgrading of the Douglas CHC and Nurses Home		DoH

### Education and Development

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
ED1	Establishment of a FET College		Education, DBSA, private companies
ED2	Building of a High School in Schmidtsdrift		
ED3	Building of a crèche in Schmidtsdrift		
ED4	Building of a crèche in Griekwastad		
ED5	Establishment of a centre for children/ people with disabilities in Breipaal		
ED6	Establishment of a centre for destitute/ street children in Douglas		
ED7	Provisioning of transport for learners		
ED8	Construction of a new library in Bongani		Dept. Sports, Arts & Culture
ED9	Upgrading of the mobile Library in Schmidtsdrift to a permanent structure	R1 000 000.00	Dept. Sports, Arts & Culture



IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
ED10	Upgrading of all Public Libraries in Siyancuma	R80 000.00	Dept. Sports, Arts & Culture
ED11	Maintenance of all Public Libraries in Siyancuma	R60 000.00	Dept. Sports, Arts & Culture
ED12	Provision of a mobile ablution block at Riverside School	R150 000.00	DoE
ED13	Construction of a large ablution block at Bongani Primary School	R800 000.00	DoE
ED14	Construction of Ablution Block at Plooyburg Primary School	R1 739 000.00	DoE
ED15	Construction of 10 Classrooms, Hall and Nutrition Centre at Bongani Secondary School	On-going	DoE
ED16	Double ECD at Vaal-Oranje Primary School	R369 000.00	DoE
ED17	Double ECD at Anderson Primary School	R1 500 000.00	DoE
ED18	Construction of 10 Classrooms, Hall and Nutrition centre at Bongani Primary School	R513 000.00	DoE

### Disaster Management

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
DM1	Development of a Disaster management Plan	R1 800 000.00	PkS DM
DM2	Training the residents on Fire fighting skills		
DM3	Provision of swimming, lifesaving and diving skills to residents		

### Water and Sanitation

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
WS1	Upgrading of the Water Treatment Works in Douglas	R23 610 546.00	MIG
WS2	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Douglas Oxidation Ponds	R22 679 567.00	MIG
WS3	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Douglas Pump Station	R10 679 567.00	MIG

WS4	Establishment of an Oxidation Pond in Campbell	R44 000 000.00	MIG
WS5	Installation of internal services in formalized areas of Breipaal	R50 000 000.00	MIG
WS6	Installation of Communal Stand Pipes in Riemvasmaak (Bongani)	R150 000.00	DPW
WS7	Griekwastad Bulk Water Supply Augmentation	R14 532 890.00	MIG
WS8	Campbell full Water borne Sanitation	R63 000 000.00	MIG
WS9	Establishment of a Water Treatment Works in Griekwastad	R23 000 000.00	MIG
WS10	Water Supply in Salt Lake	R20 000 000.00	MIG
WS11	Bucklands Bulk Water Supply	R16 987 000.00	MIG
WS12	Upgrading of Douglas Reservoir Complex	R15 610 546.00	RBIG
WS13	Schmidtsdrift Zone 5 Sewer Reticulation and Oxidation Ponds	R17 611 000.00	MIG
WS14	Construction of New Bongani Outfall Sewer to increase capacity	R19 960 000.00	MIG
WS15	Updating of Siyancuma Water Services Development Plan	R4 990 000.00	DWS

### Roads and Storm water

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
RS1	Rehabilitation of tarred roads in Siyancuma	R32 781 000.00	MIG
RS2	Development of Roads and Storm water Master Plan	R4 990 000.00	MIG

### Electricity

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
E1	Provision High Mast lighting in Douglas and Griekwastad	R 5 450 000.0	MIG
E2	Provision of High Mast Lighting in Campbell and Schmidtsdrift.	R5 450 000.00	MIG
E3	Installation of street lighting in affected areas in Siyancuma	R10 000 000.00	DPW
E4	Electrification of 350 sites in Schmidtsdrift	R 3 500 000.00	Dept of Energy

E5	Electrification of 147 stands in Griekwastad (Turnkey Appointment)	R 2 499 000.00	INEP
E6	Bucklands Electrification: 200 connections	R 3 400 000.00	Eskom
E7	Provision of Bulk supply line to Schmidtsdrift Zone 5	R1 100 000.00	Eskom
E7	Upgrading of Bongani Bulk Supply	R2 450 000.00	INEP
E8	Installation of Solar Water Heaters in Siyancuma	R63 087 636.00	Eskom
E10	Development of Siyancuma Energy/ Electricity Master Plan	R4 990 000.00	Dept of Energy

### Transport

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
T1	Establishing a taxi rank: Schmidtsdrift	R5 000 000.00	Dept of Transport
T2	Upgrading of taxi rank: Griekwastad	R4 000 000.00	Dept of Transport
T3	Establishing a taxi rank: Campbell	R5 000 000.00	Dept of Transport
T4	Establishing a taxi rank: Douglas	R9 000 000.00	Dept of Transport
T5	Coordinating transport permits for community		Community, -M.M, - Dept of Transport

### Waste Management

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
WM1	Provision of new Waste Management sites in Douglas and Campbell	R25 750 000.00	MIG
WM2	Provision of new Waste Management sites in Schmidtsdrift Griekwastad	R25 750 000.00	MIG

### Public Facilities

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
PF1	Rehabilitation of Community Halls in Campbell, and Griekwastad	R2 500 000.00	Public Works

IDP No	PROJECT	FUNDING	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
PF2	Establishment of new Cemeteries in Campbell and Griekwastad	R10 640 000.00	MIG
PF3	Establishment of new Cemeteries in Schmidtsdrift and Douglas	R10 640 000.00	MIG
PF4	Construction of a Disaster Management Centre in Douglas	R9 741 000.00	MIG
PF5	Upgrading of Community Halls in all Wards	R6 000 000.00	
PF6	Building of a new Community Hall in Ward 4, Breipaal	R8 000 000.00	

## 6.CHAPTER SIX: ALIGNMENT AND INTEGRATION

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During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation.

Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes.

Instead of arriving at a simplified “to do” list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- ☐ Integrated sector programmes;
- ☐ Internal planning programmes; and
- ☐ External policy guideline requirements.

### 6.1. INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes forms the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following three special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- ☐ Water Services Development Plan (“WSDP”);
- ☐ Integrated Transport Plan (“ITP”); and
- ☐ Integrated Waste Management Plan (“IWMP”).

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- ☐ Municipal Manager
- ☐ Technical services
- ☐ Housing and Land Affairs
- ☐ Human Resources and Administration

- ❑ Financial Services
- ❑ Economic Development Task Team

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included at the end of this chapter.

## **6.2. INTERNAL PLANNING PROGRAMMES**

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance.

Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

The status of the relevant internal planning programmes is indicated in the table below.

## **6.3. EXTERNAL POLICY GUIDELINE REQUIREMENTS**

In order to complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV / AIDS.

The status of the relevant external policy and guideline programmes is indicated in the table below. Those that are available were included as Annexure to this document.

## **6.4. NORTHERN CAPE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

The PGDS is a strategic and integrated provincial development plan providing direction and scope for province-wide development programmes and projects within the context of a long term perspective and taking into consideration the resources and constraints. The PGDS provides a spatially referenced framework for both public and private sector investment, indicating areas of opportunities and developmental priorities and enabling intergovernmental alignment. It guides the

activities of all agencies and role-players by linking and deepening the application of the NSDP and of the MTSF in areas of shared impact.

The Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (NCPGDS) evolved after an extensive consultative process with all spheres of government, organized labour, all formations of organized business and civil society. This process culminated in a stakeholder summit that was held on the 27 and 28 October 2004. This was, thereafter, followed with the adoption of the strategy in mid-January 2005 by the Executive Council. The PGDS was publicly launched at the end of January 2005.

The strategy realizes the hope of sustainable and integrated development that seeks to promote economic growth and social development, improve the quality of life of all its citizens, improve the institutional efficiency of government, attain regional integration and enhance innovation. The PGDS is a further elaboration of an adopted policy framework that attempts to provide a clear vision for growth and development. The strategy identifies both opportunities and challenges and provides for strategic interventions in dealing with them.

The PGDS identifies the comparative advantages and opportunities that emanate from an analysis of the mining, agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and mariculture, and tourism sectors that can turn the economy of the province around. The industrial value chain becomes the catalyst towards building local economies in these competitive sectors. This approach forms the basis of ensuring that the resources of the province are geared towards having the greatest impact for meaningful local economic growth and development – bridging the divide between the first and second economies.

The PGDS also focuses on issues around social development and has developed targets and strategies that address the challenges that are faced in health, education, housing, water, sanitation, electricity, crime reduction and social services to name but a few. It further provides for interventions that promote human and capital development.

The PGDS asserts that it is only through the proper institutional arrangements, and, in particular, strong partnerships among all stakeholders in development that the province can realize its vision of effectively reducing poverty. The development targets as espoused in the PGDS and the realisation of the potential of the province will be achieved through the collaboration of all stakeholders.

And finally, the PGDS makes adequate provisions for the incorporation of all the national planning instruments, including the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Medium Term Strategic Framework, inter alia, as well as the District and Local Municipal IDP's with the provincial development imperatives.

## **6.5. PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

In 2006, the District and Local Municipalities compiled their District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS). The strategy is a living document that should help the district achieves its development goals which are;

- To stimulate economic development

- ❑ To develop and enhance infrastructure for economic growth and social development
- ❑ To reduce poverty through human and social development
- ❑ To ensure a safe and secure environment for all people of the district and
- ❑ To promote effective and efficient governance and administration

The strategy covers 6 sectors that are critical for unlocking the economic potential within the district. These sectors are:

- ❑ Agriculture and agro-processing
- ❑ Mining and mineral processing
- ❑ Tourism
- ❑ Manufacturing
- ❑ Wholesale and retail; and
- ❑ Local economic development

The following basic guiding principles, taken together as a whole structure the philosophy that underpins the District Growth and Development Strategy:

- ❑ An Integrated developmental approach that brings together the strategies and programmes of the three spheres government for sustainable growth and development
- ❑ The utilization of resources – human, financial and natural – that ensures that the capacity and efficiency are enhanced in order to meet the challenges of growth and development
- ❑ Facilitating growth and development through effective partnerships between the state, private sector, organized labour and civil society and to meet the socio-economic challenges confronting the district
- ❑ Ensuring transparency and accountability in shaping the future of the Pixley ka Seme District through participatory democracy and good governance
- ❑ Contributing to national and international commitments such as the WSSD, the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the RDP
- ❑ The specific and complementary role that each sphere of government and each sector of society has to play in ensuring socio-economic development and transformation
- ❑ The Constitutional obligation to provide for the rights and needs of all citizens of the district
- ❑ Striving at all times to advance the needs of the historically disadvantaged, including all vulnerable groups, whilst ensuring at the same time that all persons are treated equitably
- ❑ The promotion of spatially coherent district and local economic development and improved service delivery systems



In order to position the entire district, the District Council will be adopting the strategy to make it a legal document that will guide development in the region.

## **6.6. MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

The Medium Term Strategic Framework is a reflection of government's assessment of, and perspective on, key developmental challenges at a particular point in time, as well as a statement of intent - with strategic objectives and targets - as to the way it envisages addressing the challenges over the medium term, that is, five years. It serves as a backdrop to guide planning and budgeting across the three spheres of government.

Government is currently implementing the electoral mandate based on the core objectives of increasing employment and reducing poverty. This mandate is premised on a people's contract that defines the strategic objectives and targets for a five year period.

The MTSF also takes into account the fact that global and domestic conditions may change over time. Although it is recognized that there are many things government does and should continue to do, it should also define a new trajectory of growth and development, identify the key things to attain it and make strategic choices in expending effort and allocating resources. Arising out of this, the logical path of development can be summarized as follows:

The central intervention that is required is to grow the economy:

- ☐ State intervention in promoting the involvement of the marginalized in economic activity, including sustainable livelihoods
- ☐ Welfare grants should be seen as a temporary intervention which should diminish at the same rate that economic interventions succeed
- ☐ The performance of the state, the campaign against crime and international relations should improve mainly to promote economic growth and social inclusion.

The strategic priorities that have been identified include economic and fiscal policy trade-offs, increasing the rate of investment, both private sector and public sector investment, facilitating economic activity within the second economy (the Expanded Public Works programme, development of small and micro-enterprises, direct facilitation of job creation, skills development and work experience and land reform and agricultural support programmes), preserving and developing human resources for and through economic growth.

The central tenet of the MTSF recognizes that government has to pursue higher economic growth through all its programmes, while using the space that higher growth affords to put the country on a higher development trajectory which ensures all-round improvement in the quality of people's lives.

In localities with low development potential, government spending beyond basic services should focus on social investment, such as human resource development, labour market intelligence and social transfers, so as to give people in these areas better information and opportunities. This will enable

people to become more mobile and migrate, if they choose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities. The further concentration of people in need in areas of low potential should therefore not be encouraged.

## **6.7. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)**

### **6.7.1.Mandate**

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government this implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

- ☐ To promote democratic and accountable government for local communities
- ☐ To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- ☐ To promote social and economic development
- ☐ To promote a safe and healthy environment
- ☐ To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes.

### **6.7.2.Powers and Functions**

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro council's; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of

functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following functions.

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

## **6.8. WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Siyancuma Municipality completed and adopted its Water Services Development Plan as a Business Plan in the year 2001. The plan was funded by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) and was done in two fold.

The first part includes the identification of Water Services and Sanitation backlogs as well as areas for infrastructure development. A complete plan was drawn up and twenty four (24) projects were identified to ensure better services for all residents of Siyancuma Municipality as well as other users.

The second part includes Water Services Development (The Human side). This refers to skills development to ensure better and quality service by both the Water Services Authority (WSA) and water Services Provider (WSP).

### **Vision**

The Siyancuma Municipality's vision is: "Better and Quality Water Services to all".

## **Mission**

It is the mission of this Municipality to ensure clean potable water to all its residents and other users and a safe and healthy environment to all through awareness campaigns and continuous training and strategies to get all parties involved.

## **Development objectives**

To ensure the Municipality accomplish its vision the municipality came up with a strategic plan developed in the form of the Water Services Business Plan.

### **The goals:**

- ☐ To identify all Water Services (Water and Sanitation) backlogs
- ☐ To reduce Water Service Backlogs
- ☐ To list projects regarding the identified backlogs.

### **The objectives:**

- ☐ Quality services for all
- ☐ At least basic water and sanitation services to RDP standards by 2006
- ☐ Eradication of bucket system
- ☐ Potable clean for all
- ☐ Improve water quality where it's below standard.
- ☐ Ensure sustainable and affordable Water Services.

## **Strategies**

Programmes and activities to ensure "Better and quality service to all" include:

- ☐ Embark on National Governments Programme of awareness and training
- ☐ Training and development of staff
- ☐ Community awareness through workshops and voluntary workers.
- ☐ Infrastructure development
- ☐ Strategies as identified in the Water Services Business Plan (WSBP)

The above programmes and activities are to be adopted and executed by all involved in Water Services. Non-governmental Organisations like the Campbell Sanitation Committee are to be continuously used and trained and attempting community participation.

Water Boards, like the smaller Plooyburg Water Board are to be pulled in as to ensure quality services to all.

## **6.9. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

The Siyancuma Council have embarked on an Integrated Land-use and Spatial Development Framework to ensure previously disadvantaged communities are well integrated with other communities and also to try and minimise the travelling distance to the Central Business District (CBD).

The Land-use and Spatial Development Plan includes the urban areas as described under the introduction and history of Siyancuma Municipality. These include Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell. The rural settlements and restitutions are excluded because they are mainly private land and or title deeds for restitutions have not been clarified yet.

Furthermore, it is not clear what the role of council is in the development of restitutions.

As for the private land council still negotiate with the owners regarding services. It is also not clear what the responsibilities of the Local Authorities and the District Municipality regarding services on farms are, especially with reference to Water Services Authorities and Water Services Providers.

### **Vision**

To provide and integrate land and space for the different use as needed by all residents of Siyancuma Municipality and other stakeholders from the different spheres of society.

### **Mission**

To ensure there is enough and suitable land for use and development by all stakeholders living and operating in the Siyancuma Municipality through land and spatial development, ensuring that proper identification, planning and development of land was made for future use.

### **Development Objectives**

The Land-use and Spatial development plan of the Siyancuma Municipality was developed taking the following goals and objectives into account:

#### **The goals:**

- ☐ Identification of land through community participation improved with 50% by 2016
- ☐ Identification of land for the different use finalised by 2016
- ☐ Ensuring land identified are sufficient for the specified use by 2016

#### **The objectives:**

- ☐ Reduce housing backlogs of Municipality and land needed (See Spatial Framework)
- ☐ Determine sufficiency of land for current and future use
- ☐ Ensuring identified land is suitably located
- ☐ Reduce disordered and illegal squatters with 50% by 2016.

### **Strategies**

As a strategy to minimise disordered and illegal squatting Council embark on a programme of land identification. The activities include the following:

- ☐ Determination of housing backlogs for Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell.
- ☐ Determination of Total land and sites needed to address backlog

- ☐ Determination of space needed for other land-use
- ☐ Identification of suitable land by Ward Councillors and their committees
- ☐ Search for funds to do Town planning and Land Survey
- ☐ Town planning and Land Survey
- ☐ Development of identified land for use.
- ☐ Pricing and advertising of proclaimed and developed sites.

The calculations for land-use and spatial development were made for short to medium term (1-5 years) and long term (10-15 years). This gives Council the opportunity to look at the current and future situation. Council will then come up with resolutions for integrated development and decide whether it needs to purchase private land for suitability.

### 6.9.1.The Mandate

Municipalities are required to compile Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) as core components of their IDPs as prescribed by the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 200 (Act 32 of 2000). According to the Draft Land Use Management Bill (July 2001) all local municipalities within the area of the district municipality must align their SDF's in accordance with the framework of integrated development planning referred to in Section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act.

### 6.9.2.The Role and Purpose of a SDF

The role and purpose of a SDF are:

1. To guide spatial planning, land development and land use management in the local municipal area, and
2. To give strategic direction in terms of investment in the local municipal area.

The purpose of this document is:

- ☐ To translate the SDF into a more detailed and geographically specific land use management tool.
- ☐ To consolidate, update and review existing spatial planning and development management mechanisms.
- ☐ To guide the preparation of more detailed local area plans, precinct plans and land use schemes.
- ☐ To provide a more concrete spatial and land use guideline policy for use by municipal and other infrastructure service providers in planning and delivering their services.
- ☐ To provide direction and guidance to private sector and community investors with respect to the levels, locations, types and forms of investment that need to be made, and that will be supported by the Local Municipality.

### 6.9.3.Key Spatial Issues in the Municipal Area

From the above spatial overview and identified local spatial issues, the following key regional spatial issues were identified as the basis to be address by the spatial development framework.

### 6.9.4.Access to land

The issue of access to land relates both to the local authorities as well as individuals and groups. As far as individuals and groups are concerned, the burning issues are access to residential land in urban areas and to agricultural land for emerging farmers.

### 6.9.5.Land development

Land Development relates to the availability, preparation and funding of certain key land uses such as sites for housing developments, land for needed social amenities and economic activities. The key issues requiring attention in this regard include: the generation of proper information of projected land development needs, funding, co-operation and local capacity to evaluate development applications.

### 6.9.6.Spatial integration

Spatial integration has to focus on both a macro and a micro level. On a macro level there is a need for a more focused development at key nodal points to develop the region strategically within current resource constraints. On a micro level, most town areas are still geographically segregated and direct intervention within former buffer strip areas will be required to integrate communities.

### 6.9.7.Sustainable land management

The long-term sustainability of all land development practices will be the key factor in the environmental and economic future of this predominantly agricultural region. Specific attention will have to be given to the building of capacity amongst especially emerging land users and the provision of a management framework to all land users within the district.

### 6.9.8.Proper distribution network

The vast distances between the various towns in the district make all communities dependent on the regional distribution roads for social as well as economic

functioning. Most of these roads are however in a state of disrepair and especially the routes falling within the corridor areas will have to be upgraded and maintained as a matter of urgency.

#### 6.9.9. Water resource challenges

One of the major challenges facing government is to promote economic growth and job creation, while at the same time providing for social development as a means to addressing the needs of the poor. Economic development requires sustainable bulk water supply. In several communities are experiencing water problems. Most of these towns rely on groundwater.

### 6.10. INTEGRATED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### 6.10.1. Introduction

A disaster is an event, which disrupts the daily life of the population, a community, or country and can result in substantial loss of life and social upheaval, leading to many persons becoming homeless, helpless and hungry. The situation is further aggravated by the disruption, dislocation or loss of vital economic production and national infrastructure including water and power supplies, communications and transportation.

Disasters occur when hazards affect a community to the extent that available resources cannot cope with the problem effectively. The community itself needs support and assistance, to prevent and cope with disasters and their effects.

Like many Municipalities, the Northern Cape is at risk from a wide range of natural, technological and environmental hazards that can lead to disaster such as droughts, floods, major fires and even earthquakes.

In the past, the District Municipality has pursued various strategies to counter the effects of these disasters. However, it has now been recognized that these strategies were not adequate. There is a need for a clear policy on risk reduction and Disaster Management that is **pro**-active and not **re**-active.

#### 6.10.2. Purpose

The overall purpose of the Disaster Plan is:

- ☐ to promote an integrated coordinated approach to Disaster Management
- ☐ to identify key role – players and their responsibility
- ☐ to identify the population at risk
- ☐ to put effective risk reduction, preventative and mitigation strategies in place



- ❑ to develop, improve and maintain disaster preparedness and response capabilities
- ❑ to provide a foundation the effective utilization of resources
- ❑ to promote training and education programmes that are focus at the public, private sectors, volunteers and government
- ❑ to encourage community self sufficiency

### 6.10.3. Planning assumptions

1. The Municipality will continue to be exposed to the hazards.
2. Implementation of this plan will reduce disaster – related losses.
3. Comprehensive Disaster Management includes activities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of a disaster.
4. Municipality officials recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety and accept them in the implementation of this plan.
5. In responding to a disaster, the Municipality is prepared to implement policies regarding utilization of public and private resources.
6. There may be a delay in activating the Disaster Management Plan.
7. Initial response by the Municipality will be to take actions that have the greatest lifesaving potential under the circumstances.
8. Assets and system may be overwhelmed, especially during the few days of a disaster. Accordingly, citizens will most likely be on their own and self – sufficient for 24 – hours.
9. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, the Municipality will improve and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under the circumstances

### 6.10.4. The effects of disaster

Disasters are resulting in environmental degradation and increased poverty. Several areas near rivers are occupied by informal settlements without any or with only inadequate essential services. This resulted in high level of pollution of the rivers and the immediate environment. On farms, poor farming practices have increased the degradation of the land thus increase the risk of drought.

Development projects in the District Municipality are hampered by recent disasters: finances are been needed to address the consequences of floods, fires, droughts, and this reduced the funds available for development.

From a developmental perspective, disasters are not seen as isolated random acts of nature. Rather, disasters are increasingly viewed as an expected consequence of poor risk management over the long – term. They are the outcome of interconnected social and physical processes that increase risk and vulnerability to even modest threats.

From this perspective, both reduction and Disaster Management are clearly multi – disciplinary processes, engaging a wide range of stakeholders. In the broadest sense, risk reduction is a developmental imperative for achieving sustainable growth, as well as a strategy that protects the lives and livelihoods for those most vulnerable.

In the view of Disaster Management – the expanded – contract model – Disaster Management is seen as a continuous process. Disasters are managed in a parallel series of activities rather than in a sequence of actions. The different strands of activities or continues side-by-side, expanding or contracting as needed.

- ☐ If the local authority cannot cope with the situation it must request assistance/support from the District level;
- ☐ If the District cannot cope, it must likewise request support from the PDM.

#### 6.10.5. Response

Response consists of activities designed to address the short – term effects of a disaster. This includes departmental response, resources coordination, organizational structure, warning systems, and communication.

**Response Partners:** A number of partners may be involved in responding to a disaster. The most common first responders are SAPS, Municipal officials, fire and rescue, emergency medical services, community volunteers and public work personnel. Disaster Management teams must work closely with these partners to determine the type of response required for each hazard identified and the capacities and resources needed by responders.

**Resource coordination:** During a disaster, most communities and organizations will not have enough resources. A number of gaps in resources will be identified during the planning process. The department should consider how extra resources could be accessed in case of a disaster. Private industry and other nearby Municipalities may be able to provide assistance. Resources based outside your District Municipality may not be immediately available after a disaster, so it may be necessary to have interim plans.

**Organizational Structure:** The organizational structure during a disaster is usually different from day-to-day management. The joint Operation Centre (JOC) is the structure used in the District Municipality in case of a disaster. To prepare people to successfully fulfil their roles, the structure needs to be practiced through training and exercises.

**Warning System:** A warning system is needed in case of a disaster. Based on their hazard analyses, the District Municipality has already implemented warning systems, which are linked to the communication system.

The District utilizes the following means of communication:

- ☐ Telephones and Cell phones
- ☐ NEAR
- ☐ Radio and news media

Recovery from a disaster consists of a whole range of activities designed to restore community life and services to normal levels. Recovery also reduces the future vulnerability of the community and improves planning for future events.

Short – term recovery from a disaster returns vital life support systems to minimum operating standards. Long – term recovery may continue for years.

The community should be involved in recovery, including certain levels of government, the business sector, families and individuals. Ideally, disaster recovery processes will improve the community and make it a better, safer place for citizens.

#### 6.10.6. The District Municipal Disaster Management Framework

The aim of the framework is to provide for an integrated and uniformed approach to matters pertaining to DM.

The District Disaster Management Framework comprises six key performance areas (KPA's). Each KPA is informed by specified objectives and, as required by the Act, key performance indicators (KPI's) to guide and monitor its implementation.

The relevant funding and financial arrangements for the implementation of the Act are described in KPA 1 and incorporated into each respective key performance area.

Key performance area 1 focuses on establishing the necessary institutional arrangements for implementing Disaster Management within the District and Municipal spheres of government and describes some of the mechanisms for funding Disaster Management.

It specifically addresses the application of the principles of cooperative governance for the purposes of Disaster Management. It also emphasizes the involvement of all stakeholders in strengthening the capabilities of District and Municipal organs of state to reduce the likelihood and severity of disasters.

KPA 1 describes with inter-district role – players. It also outlines the institutional arrangements for establishing the disaster management information system required by the Act.

Key performance area 2 addresses the need for disaster risk assessment and monitoring to set priorities, guide risk reduction action and monitor the effectiveness of our efforts.

Although the Pixley ka Seme District Municipality faces many different types of risk, disaster risk specifically refers to the likelihood of harm or loss due to the action of hazards or other external threats on vulnerable structures, services, areas, communities and households.

KPA 2 outlines the requirements for implementing disaster risk assessment and monitoring by organs of state within all spheres of government.

Key performance area 3 introduces Disaster Management Planning and implementation to inform developmentally – oriented approaches, plans, programmes and projects that reduce disaster risks.

KPA 3 addresses requirements for the alignment of Disaster Management Framework and planning within all spheres of government.

It also gives particular attention to the planning for and integration of the core risk reduction principles of prevention and mitigation into ongoing programmes and initiatives.

Key performance area 4 presents implementing priorities concerned with disaster response and recovery and rehabilitation.

KPA 4 also addresses requirements in the Act for an integrated and coordinated policy that focuses on rapid and effective response to disasters and post – disaster recovery.

When a significant event or disaster occurs or is threatening to occur, it is imperative that there must be no confusion as to roles and responsibilities and the procedures to be followed.

The KPA further describes measures to ensure effective disaster response, recovery and rehabilitation planning.

Key performance area 5 addresses Disaster Management priorities in public awareness, education, training and research.

It addresses requirements to promote and support a broad – based culture of risk avoidance through strengthened public awareness and responsibility.

KPA 5 describes mechanisms for the development of both non – accredited and accredited education and training for Disaster Management and associated professions and the incorporation of relevant aspects of Disaster Management in primary and secondary school curricula. It also addresses priorities and mechanisms for supporting and developing a coherent and collaborative disaster risk research agenda.

Key performance area 6 presents processes for evaluation, monitoring and improvement of Disaster Management as envisaged in the implementation of the Act. It introduces a range of mechanisms for measuring and evaluating compliance with the National Disaster Management Framework and the Act.

These include performance audits, self – assessments, peer reviews, reviews of significant events and disasters and rehearsals, simulations, exercises and drills.

### 6.10.7. Disaster Notification

Notification of a disaster might reach key role players via the following modes:

- ☐ word of mouth
- ☐ radio
- ☐ telephone
- ☐ newspaper
- ☐ NEAR Communication

The report will be forwarded to the district disaster centre and then to the Provincial disaster centre. The report might also come through the Provincial centre but will be forwarded to the relevant centres and role players.

The following information will be conveyed:

- 1) Date and time of event
- 2) Location
- 3) Number of people affected
- 4) Organizations / departments who responded
- 5) Immediate needs
- 6) Other relevant information

Disaster Centres will reflect receipt of notification of all Role – players. Follow up call will be made to parties from the relevant centre to ensure receipt of information.

#### 6.10.8. Declaration of State Disaster

In terms of section 55 of the Act, the Council of the District Municipality will declare a disaster.

In order to do this

- ☐ the District Council must consult with Local Municipalities
- ☐ after consultation declare the disaster

The following systems must be considered

- ☐ current legislation
- ☐ contingency arrangement
- ☐ ability / capacity to deal with the disaster
- ☐ special circumstances that warrant declaration

After the declaration of a District Disasters, regulations or direction must be issue with regard to:

- ☐ mobilizing of available resources
- ☐ evacuation of temporary shelters
- ☐ regulation of traffic and movement of goods
- ☐ communication systems
- ☐ information management
- ☐ facilitation of response and post – disaster recovery

The above powers are exercised in order to protect property, lives of people, prevention of destruction, and minimize the effects of the disaster

## 6.11. INTEGRATED HIV/AIDS PLAN

The Siyancuma Council and community realise and face the consequences and impact of HIV/AIDS on both the community and council and therefore, not only because of its legal obligations, but also due to the impact of HIV/AIDS on the economy, labour force, youth and future of our Municipality designed a strategy in collaboration and partnership with the community and NGO's against HIV/AIDS.

Council embark on a strategy that includes execution of the HIV/AIDS Programme by NGO's. The Organisation in charge (but not the only organisation) to drive and co-ordinate action and the Local Campaign against HIV/AIDS is the Douglas Aids Action Group (DAAG). Refer to the annexure 3 of this document.

### **Vision**

Our vision is to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS amongst the youth and our communities as a whole.

### **Mission**

To promote community involvement in the struggle against HIV/AIDS through the promotion of abstinence and safe sex and by improving STD management and control through voluntary testing and counselling and also to create acceptance and a non-discriminatory society against HIV/AIDS patients.

### **Development objectives**

The goals and objectives of the Siyancuma Municipality regarding HIV/AIDS include the following:

#### **The goals:**

- ☐ Reduce the Spread of HIV/AIDS amongst the youth and the communities as a whole by 20% in 2011
- ☐ Demote promiscuous sexual behaviour amongst the youth
- ☐ Promote community involvement against the struggle against
- ☐ HIV/AIDS

#### **The objectives:**

- ☐ Promote safe and healthy sexual behaviour
- ☐ Reduce the spread of mother to child transmission (MTCT) by 20% by 2011
- ☐ Improve access to voluntary HIV testing and counselling by 20% by 2011.

### **Strategies**

The Municipality established a HIV/AIDS task team in partnership with the Swedish government and the Municipal Training institute (MTI) to address the youth and communities in Siyancuma Municipality, regarding the dangers of HIV/AIDS and the impact thereof on South Africa and the rest of the world. Accordingly, they arranged a number of programmes and activities that include workshops and other programmes as set out by themselves in alignment with the National government as well as media and publicity table, talk shows and debate groups. Refer to the HIV/AIDS plan for further information. With this programmes

adopted by the DAAG we believe we will curb the spread of this pandemic in our society at large.

## **6.12. GENDER EQUITY PLAN**

The Gender Equity Plan includes basically the documents that have been integrated with the amalgamation of the Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell Municipalities. The integrated documents are the Equity Plan for Douglas and Griekwastad. No Plan exists for Campbell.

The purpose of the plan is to reduce inequality from previous dispensations and also to promote empowerment of the previously disadvantaged, both men and women. The Gender Equity Plan can, at this stage, not be fully implemented as the placement of staff is still outstanding. Hence, the first phase for implementation of the Gender equity plan will be during the placement of staff.

### **Vision**

Ensuring equality of the work force serving the communities of the Siyancuma Municipality

### **Mission**

Ensuring that all officials working for the Siyancuma Municipality enjoy equality before Council and that no discrimination on the basis of race gender and or (dis) ability are allowed during appointment of staff taking into consideration previously disadvantaged individuals.

### **Development objectives**

The goals and objectives of the Gender Equity Plan is the following:

- ☐ Ensuring no discrimination during appointments and or placement of staff
- ☐ Ensuring equality of all workers
- ☐ Ensuring no discrimination on the basis of race or sex

### **Strategies**

Programmes and activities regarding Gender Equity include the following:

- ☐ Amalgamation and Centralisation of Top management and some equipment
- ☐ All officials into one pool
- ☐ Appointment of Senior Management (Municipal Manager and his/her HOD's)
- ☐ Drafting and adoption of organogram and placement policy
- ☐ Placement of staff from pool
- ☐ Advertising and appointment of staff in vacant posts.

Due to outstanding placements the last two activities have not been executed yet.

## 6.13. THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Financial Management Plan of the Municipality is also segmented into different parts: The Budget, the Indigent Policy and the Credit and Debt Control Policy. These documents address different aspects of the Financial Plan.

The budget is drawn up annually and guides the total income and expenditure of the institution. It compares the expenditure of the Municipality with its income in order to evaluate and monitor the financial situation.

The budget is breakdown per department and also per division for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Each Head of Department is responsible for his budget evaluation, monitoring and control and will be held accountable. As per Council decision a monthly report on the financial status must be taken to Council. This will help with the budgetary control. An income and expenditure statement is then to be evaluated by Council who will make recommendations and or resolutions.

The Indigent Policy is adopted by council and discussed with communities. This policy guides the handling of accounts by the indigent. It gives clear guidelines on how much is allowed for consumption by a household and what will happen if a household uses more of any service than its suppose to.

It also mentions that money for payment of services for the indigent is taken from the Equitable Share. This is a grant given by the National Government as subsidy for the poorest of the poor. The Equitable Share is then booked as Income in the Budget.

The Credit and Debt Control Policy is also adopted by Council to ensure there is debt recovery by officials according to guidelines laid down in the policy. It allows officials to act on behalf of Council.

The policy guides officials on the payment of Council's debt. If the policy is disrespected by either an official or councillor steps would be taken against the offender. Refer to Credit and Debt Control Policy.

### **Vision**

Ensuring the Municipality is in good standing financial position

### **Mission**

The mission of the financial plan is to ensure through proper financial control accounting methods that the municipality become financially sound and independent.

### **Development objectives**

The goals and objectives of the Financial Management plan is to:

- ☐ Evaluate, monitor and control expenditure
- ☐ Ensure billing and timeous payment of accounts by consumers
- ☐ Ensure timeous payment of Municipal accounts
- ☐ Ensure consumers are paying for service rendered.
- ☐ Control arrears and debts
- ☐ Ensure indigents do not exceed their limit



### **Strategies**

Strategies for arranging the Financial Management Plan are summarised below:

- ☐ Budget
- ☐ Indigent Policy and the
- ☐ Credit and Debt Control Policy

## **6.14. THE INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Some work has been done on the performance management for the Senior Management, the Municipal Manager and his direct subordinates, the heads of departments (HODs). Because the PMS are to be linked to the IDP and key performance indicators (KPI's) as well as input, output and outcome indicators are to be linked to both Councillors and officials it was decided to complete this part after completion of the IDP.

In 2004 a decision was taken to assign Councillors to certain portfolios and to be held responsible for performance.

### **Vision**

The vision of the integrated PMS is to create a performance based institution.

### **Mission**

To create through specific, measurable, achievable, real, time (SMART) indicators whereby the performance of both Councillor and official can be measured.

### **Development objectives**

The goals and objectives of the PMS would be summarised as follows:

- ☐ To create SMART indicators for performance management
- ☐ To link the PMS with the IDP
- ☐ Monitor the performance of both councillor and official
- ☐ Monitor progress and development of IDP
- ☐ Monitor institutional performance.

### **Strategies**

Strategies for arranging the PMS are listed below:

- ☐ Completion of the IDP
- ☐ Assigning of councillors to specific portfolio's
- ☐ Determination of SMART indicators
- ☐ Link PMS to IDP
- ☐ Monitoring and evaluation

## **6.15. INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The Integrated Environmental Programme (IEP) consists of two segments: Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) and the Strategic Tourism Plan (STP). The IEM aims to ensure environmental management and conservation for future whilst the latter (STP) aims to attract tourists to a certain area with the attention to create jobs and stimulate the local economy.

The IEM for the Siyancuma Municipality is not in place although progress has been made regarding infrastructure for waste and sewerage treatment. Up to standard sewerage treatment plants have been built for both Douglas and Griekwastad but needs upgrading due to higher demand.

Griekwastad and Campbell are also equipped with incinerators. However plans are underway to relocate the landfill site in Campbell. The establishment of a new landfill site is underway in Schmidtsdrift.

The Strategic Tourism Plan includes a tour route through the Municipal area starting at Bellmont/ Witput, or Schmidtsdrift when driving to either Douglas or Griekwastad depending on which route you take; the N8 or N12. These are major Provincial routes linking Kimberley with Upington and Namibia.

There are different sites to visit in each of the following towns; Douglas, Griekwastad, Campbell, Schmidtsdrift and Plooyburg. The Municipal area is rich with natural sources, like the confluence of the country's two largest rivers, game, glacial stones and history of both the Griekwas and Anglo Boer War.

### **Vision**

To become one of the largest and most hospitable tourist attractions in the Northern Cape Province.

### **Mission**

Through integrated planning and community development and participation to become one of the largest tourist attractions in the Northern Cape and by so doing create jobs and fight poverty.

### **Development objectives**

The objectives and goals for the Integrated Environmental Management Programme are:

- ☐ Integrated environmental management
- ☐ Healthy and safe environment
- ☐ Utilising of natural tourist attractions
- ☐ Job creation
- ☐ Capacity building through community involvement

### **Strategies**

Strategies for arranging the Integrated Environmental Management Programme include:

- ☐ Integrated environmental management
- ☐ Strategic Tourism plan
- ☐ Community development and participation.

# CHAPTER SEVEN: CLOSURE

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## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains the final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community.

The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next five years and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

## 7.2 INVITATION FOR COMMENTS

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP.

Selected national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.

Some comments were received from government departments and incorporated in the document, but no comments were received from the community.

## 7.3 ADOPTION

After all the comments are incorporated in the IDP document, the Council will approve it before **30 June 2015**. The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Local Government and Housing, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).

## **APPENDIXES:**

Appendix A 1: Pixley ka Seme District Municipal Spatial Development Framework

Appendix B: Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan 2015/6

Appendix C: Performance Management Framework 2009

Appendix D: Siyancuma LED Strategy

Appendix E: Final Budget 2015/16

Appendix F: Ward Committee Policy

Appendix G: EPWP Policy

Appendix H: Strategic Plan with Organisational Scorecard